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The Men of Old.

BY W. MONCKTON MILNES.

I know not that the men of old
Were better than men now—
Of heart more kind, of hand more bold,
Of more ingenuous brow;
I heed not those who pine for force
A ghost of time to raise,
As if they thus could check the course
Of these appointed days.

Still it is true, and over true,
That I delight to close
This book of life self-wise and new,
And let my thoughts repose
On all that humble happiness
The world has since foregone—
The daylight of contentedness
That on these faces shone!

With rights, though not too closely scanned,
Enjoyed, as far as known—
With will, by no reverse unmanned—
With pulse of even tone—
They form to-day, and form to-night,
Expecting nothing more,
Than yesterday and yesternight
Had proffered them before.

To them was life a simple art
Of duties to be done,
A game where each man took his part,
A race where all must run;
A battle whose great scheme and scope
They little cared to know,
Content, as men at arms, to cope
Each with his fronting foe.

Man now his virtue's diadem
Puts on, and proudly wears—
Great thoughts, great feelings, came to them,
Like instincts, unawares;
Blending their souls' sublimest needs
With tasks of every day,
They went about their gravest deeds,
As noble boys at play.

And what if nature's fearful wound
They did not probe and bare,
For that their spirits never swooned
To watch the misery there—
For that their love but flowed more fast,
Their charities more free,
Not conscious what mere drops they cast
Into the evil sea.

A man's best things are nearest him,
Lie close about his feet,
It is the distant and the dim
That we are sick to greet;
For flowers that grow our hands beneath
We struggle and aspire—
Our hearts must die, except they breathe
The air of fresh desire.

But, brothers, who up reason's hill
Advance with hopeful cheer,
Oh! loiter not, those heights are chill,
As chill as they are clear;
And still restrain your haughty gaze,
The loftier that you go;
Remember distance leaves a haze
On all that lies below.

THE SHOEMAKER'S DAUGHTER.

BY FRANCES DEAN.

The Rue St. Honore, in Paris, is one of the longest streets in the world: it is the Broadway of the capital of France, and has more shops and houses between its extreme end of the Rue St. Denis and the Fauburg des Roule than even the Boulevards. At no great distance from the Palais Royal, and between it and the church of the Oratoire, was, during the "reign of terror," a small shoemaker's shop. It was kept by an Alsacian, a dry, droll, middle-aged man, who, during those times of revolution and alarm, when heroic France, attacked by the whole civilized world, was apparently perishing in death-throes—expiring in agonies, which were, however, to save, to raise and glorify it—paid little attention to anything save his business and his pretty little daughter. M. Leopold Mayer was a selfish man—a very selfish man. So bootmaking prospered he did not care for anything else. If the country were attacked on all sides, foreign armies on every frontier, he little cared. The only inconvenience he did care about was the taxes; that was unpleasant; but otherwise, public affairs were nothing to him. There are hundreds of such men everywhere—men whose native town might be desolated by the plague, and who yet would be happy if they remained untouched, unhurt.

Leopold Mayer had a daughter—a very pretty girl—about twelve years old, with rosy cheeks, laughing eyes, a warm, expansive heart, and a character the very opposite of her father. She was as generous as he was selfish; as keen in her sympathies for the world as he was for his own private businee; she had a corner in her heart for every one. Her mother had been like her, having sacrificed every consideration to that of pleasing her husband, who would not be pleased—of making happy a man who would not be happy.

M. Leopold Mayer did a very good business; and, it was said, had a great deal of money somewhere; but no man knew where.

Katerina Mayer sat in her father's shop and took the money; but, having plenty of leisure, she read, during the intervals of business, such books as she could find in a neighboring circulating library. German in her nature, with a warm, but somewhat contemplative character she devoured history, philosophy, poetry, and the drama; was learned in Moliere, Racine, Corneille, and even Montaigne, and doted on Philip de Comines; but she had her favorite author, too, and that, like Madame Roland, was the author of "Lives of Plutarch."

Of an evening she would read out to her father while he smoked his pipe, to which—like Germans and Dutchmen—he was a great devotee. Very often they were joined by a young officer, a lodger, who had not long been removed from a military school to a commission in the army, but who was, as yet, unattached.

Paul ——— (we must leave his name in blank, because of his aristocratic son, who would not forgive us publishing it) was a young man who had profited by his education; and a better guide for the girl could not well have been found. Of course he was a republican; all young men, not *emigres*, were, in those days; and the contagion spread; for "a more audacious little *sansculotte* than was Katerina," would old Mayer say, "never stepped in shoe-leather." The reign of terror very nearly shocked her; but she had good sense enough not to confound the bold crimes of Danton, the atrocities of Marat, of Herbert, and Charette, with the principles of the true friends of freedom.

Paul ——— and Keterina Mayer were the very best of friends. The young girl, so early mistress of a house, and so precocious in her studies, played the little woman, which made the man of twenty laugh and declare that, were he not a poor officer, with no other fortune save his sword, he would marry her at once; at which Katerina laughed, and bid him go and win the epaulets of a General first, and then she might listen to him. But the idea of a young adventurer, without a penny, talking of marrying the heiress of the richest shoemaker in Paris was terribly audacious. And Paul called her an *aristocrate;* they laughed, and the matter ended.

About three months after the young man received his commission he entered the shop of citizen Meyer in company with a brother officer. Katerina was at the counter. Citizen Mayer was overlooking his young men.

"Well, little wife—" said Paul, smiling.

"Mr. Saucy, pray, who art thou talking to?" replied Katerina, looking hard at him and his friend, a pale, dry, and thoughtful-looking youth.

"To thee, "*citoyenne,*" continued Paul; "I have come to bid thee adieu. We are ordered off to the army this very day. Here, dear Katerina, is my father's account, which paid, I have a favor to ask a favor of thee."

"What is that?" said Katerina with a tremulous voice.

"The fact is, Katerina, we have, our bills paid, not one penny left. We have our uniforms complete, and our *feuille de route;* but we precisely want a pair of boots each. We are in the case of the army of the Sambre-et-Meuse, to which, the citizen *representant* having heard their demand for shoes and stockings, said, 'The Republic has many thanks for you, but no shoes and stockings.'"

"*Pauvre cher Paul,*" said Katerina, turning her head toward the dark end of the shop. "Citizen papa."

"What is it?" asked citizen Mayer, advancing.

"Why, papa, here is Paul going away; and here is the money he owes thee, not in *assignats,* but in silver; and the poor, dear young man wants a pair of boots for himself and friend on credit until the end of the campaign."

"Exactly, papa Mayer, and thou, as a good citizen—"

"Humph! humph! bad citizen or good citizen is neither here nor there. Money is the question. My principle, thou knowest, is, no money no poots."

"Papa!" cried Katerina, reproachfully.

"Well, citizen," said the grave looking young man, who had not yet spoken, "that is enough. If we cannot buy boots we will take them—"

"Citizen," said Mayer, in an alarmed tone—

"From the first Austrian or Prussian we kill," continued the sallow young man, dryly; and he turned on his heel.

"Stop a minute," exclaimed Katerina, quickly, "thou dost not understand papa, citizen, he means that he would refuse boots without money to strangers, but to thee, a friend of Paul's, he will be most happy—rather two pairs than one."

"A pretty business girl thou wilt make!" said citizen Mayer, with half a grunt and half a smile; "put to thy friend Paul, and to his friend, I will not refuse credit. M. Paul, do thou and thy friend choose two pair of poots each."

"We thank thee, citizen," replied the sallow young officer, while Paul patted Mayer on the back, "and thou shalt be repaid."

Mayer looked rather incredulous; but he loved his daughter, and it was to her he made the sacrifice of four pair of boots, which, naturally enough, the young men chose. Then they shook hands with Mayer.

Years passed away, and the saucy girl of twelve had become a beautiful woman of three-and-twenty. In all this time not one word of Paul, and worse, said Mayer, the shoemaker, no news of his boots. Mademoiselle Katerina had many suitors. Persons in a very elevated position overlooked, in those democratic days, the fact that she was a bootmaker's daughter, and invited her into society as the well known Clelia; and many sought her hand and heart. But the girl of twelve still lived within her, and she refused every offer, however brilliant, remaining still her father's cashier, and aiding him in adding to that rather large fortune which he had now invested in the French funds. He sometimes pressed her himself on the subject of marriage; but Katerina was not to be moved by any one, even her parent.

Things were in this state. Katerina had just refused a Colonel whom she met at a grand party, who talked to the father rather sharply when rejected, and M. Mayer had taken Katerina to task, when, one morning, they received a laconic epistle requesting their presence at the office of the staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the forces in the first military division.

"I will not marry him," said Katerina, quickly.

"Who?"

"The officer, Colonel Peterman. I'm sure he's complained to the Commander-in-Chief, and that he is going to threaten us."

"But he cannot make you marry against your will," cried M. Mayer.

"I don't know that. Since this Bonaparte has taken us all by storm, papa, the sword is not very apt to yield when it wishes anything."

"We shall see, my dear," replied the shoemaker; 'to begin, this *request* must be obeyed at once. Make haste, girl, and put on your finery."

Katerina smiled thoughtfully and went away. The girl expected a sermon from the Commander-in-Chief on the impertinence of the daughter of a little shoemaker refusing an officer of rank; but she was determined to hold good, and yield to no threats, persuasions or seductions. She remained faithful to the memory of Paul. She was romantic, she loved and wrote poetry, and she preferred a beautiful dream to any idea of fortune and material happiness which might be offered to her.

In half an hour the father and daughter were ready, and away they went, arm in arm, on foot, to the Tuileries, where the Commander-in-Chief of the army of Paris in general resides. They were soon at the palace, and were met by the sentries, who asked them where they were going. M. Mayer showed his letter of invitation, which served at once as a pass, and they were admitted.

They entered the ante-chamber, occupied by officers of various grades, several of whom rose from cards or smoking on benches, to greet them. A young man, an aid-de-camp, respectfully addressed them and inquired their business. M. Mayer again produced his letter. The officer bowed profoundly and said he was at their service. Moving through the crowd of officers he led them by a staircase upwards until he reached a large open landing. He tapped gently twice, and the door opened. A servant in a rich livery appeared, who made way for the party, and passing on, with the theatre of the palace to their right, they turned round and entered the real Palace of the Tuileries, of which they had hitherto only visited the wing.

Presently the aid-de-camp paused.

"Monsieur will be kind enough to wait one moment," he said, as they entered an ante-chamber. "I will precede you, and return in an instant."

"Where are we going?" asked Katerina of her father, in a whisper.

"I don't know, but my head begins to grow dizzy. I begin to suspect that we must give way to circumstances."

"Never," exclaimed the young girl, firmly.

"Will you walk in?" said the aid-de-camp, returning, and standing with the door in one hand and his hat in the other.

M. Mayer and Katerina obeyed mechanically. They advanced, with eyes dimmed by excitement, with a singing in their ears, —a doubt—a fear—a dread—that left them a minute later standing in the middle of a small room, unconscious whether they were in the presence of the Emperor of China, the Khan of Tartary, or of the Grand Llama of Thibet.

"Well, Monsieur Mayer," said a somewhat gentle voice.

M. Mayer and Katerina now saw that they were in the famous private cabinet of the Emperor Napoleon—who had been just crowned—with its rich ornaments, its maps and charts, and its splendid furniture. By the fire stood, his back turned to

it, a man of middle height, neither stout nor thin, with a look of power and genius, but tinged by haughtiness, pride and a spirit of insolent domineering.

"His Majesty the Emperor," cried M. Mayer to his daughter, bowing as if he were very much inclined to kneel, while Katerina stood erect, respectful but firm, and resolved to oppose even the will of Napoleon where her heart was concerned.

"Monsieur Mayer," said the Emperor, who was in one of his moments of good humor, "I have sent for you on a matter of business. Mademoiselle Katerina, be seated."

Katerina courtseyed profoundly and seated herself. M. Mayer stood by her chair.

"I am informed, M. Mayer, that your daughter has refused the hand of one of my bravest officers, Colonel Peterman. Now, as all my subjects are my children, I have sent for you to ask an explanation. It seems inconceivable to me that a daughter of a tradesman should refuse the hand of a distinguished officer who may become Marshal of the Empire."

"Please your Imperial Majesty," said Katerina firmly, and without note of hesitation in her voice, "it is not the daughter of the obscure shoemaker who refuses the hand of Colonel Peterman, but the poetess Clelia."

"Oh!" exclaimed Napoleon, a flush of pleasure crossing his cheeks--for a poem on his Italian campaign had deeply gratified perhaps the vainest man the world ever produced—"you are Clelia?"

"I am known to the public under that name," said the young woman modestly.

"Then I pardon you your refusal of Colonel Peterman; but," and his Majesty smiled, "if I allow you to reject a Colonel I cannot a General, and that General the Commander-in-Chief of the army in the first military division."

As he spoke, Napoleon rang, an officer appeared, who received an order in a low tone, and disappeared.

"Your Majesty," exclaimed Katerina warmly, "must excuse me. Not all your mighty power, not all the deep respect I bear to one who is making illustrious with victory my country, can make me marry where my affections are not."

"But, obstinate girl, where are your affections?" said the Emperor, with a provoking smile.

"With the dead," replied Katerina sadly.

"Explain yourself."

Katerina thought a moment, and then she briefly told the story of the past—of Paul, of his departure, of the boots.

"The Commander-in-Chief of the army of Paris," said an usher, as the girl finished her story.

Katerina turned round just in time to be caught in the arms of the dashing young General, who had darted toward her the instant he entered.

"Paul—Katerina," were words uttered in the same breath.

Napoleon took up a letter and turned his back on them with a grim smile, as if he thought them very childish, and yet had no objection to let them have time to express their feelings. Paul drew the shoemaker and his daughter into the embrasure of the window, and rapidly explained himself. He had never forgotten them; had always intended to write, but had put it off, taken up, as he was, by his military duties. He had only been three weeks in Paris as Commander-in-Chief. A few evenings back he saw a lovely woman at a ball, asked who she was, heard that it was Mademoiselle Mayer, the *future* of Colonel Peterman, and angry, he knew not why, at this, he avoided being seen by her. Hearing, however, that she had refused the Alsacian Colonel, he had taken this mode of again claiming his little wife.

"But, *Camarade* Paul," said the Emperor, who had advanced nearer to them at the conclusion of the conversation, "the young lady has refused the Commander-in-Chief of the army of Paris."

"But, your Majesty," exclaimed Katerina, blushing, "I did not know that it was my old friend Paul."

"Oh!" said Napoleon; "but how have you settled about the boots?"

"Why, your Majesty," exclaimed Paul, laughing, "I fancy that is as much your affair as mine."

"True," said Napoleon, laughing heartily. "How much, M. Mayer, do I owe you for those two pair of boots you were good enough to give me credit for?"

"What!" exclaimed Mayer, confounded, astounded, "it was your Majesty, I—I—I"

"It was Lieutenant Bonaparte," said Napoleon, smiling, to whom you would—but for your good-natured little daughter, have refused credit."

"*Comment*, your Majesty wore my boots on his first campaign. I enjoy the honor," began Mayer. "I am lost in amazement. That young man who accompanied Paul, and who talked of taking boots from a dead Austrian, was—to think of the Emperor Napoleon making his first campaign in a dead Cossack's ugly shoes—Oh! Katerina, what an eye you have got. Your Majesty, I implore you will allow me to—to—"

"To call yourself bootmaker to his Majesty, the Emperor Napoleon," said the exlieutenant of artillery, smiling.

"Oh! your Majesty, I am overwhelmed."

"Very well. Paul, I shall sign the contract between yourself and Clelia."

"Clelia!" cried Paul.

"It appears so. And now, Paul, run away, send Caulaincourt to me, and don't be carried away by the women to neglect your duty."

Paul, Katerina and Mayer went out after again expressing their thanks, and adjourned to the apartments of the Commander-in-Chief, where again, at full length, and over a dinner, they talked over the past. Mayer was lost in ecstacies at having furnished the future Emperor and his friend on credit with boots; but this delight was a little abated when Paul insisted on Mayer, at the epoch of his marriage with Katerina, shutting up shop and retiring from business. The good Alsacian grumbled excessively, but a smile from Katerina soon set aside all his scruples, while the old man himself smiled grimly at a thought which illuminated his brain suddenly.

A month later, Napoleon being about to leave Paris, the marriage took place, and Katerina became *Madame le Generale*. Paul—a thorough soldier, a brave and noble character—rose in his profession even higher, and proved a good husband and an excellent father. Neither he nor his wife ever changed their principles, serving Napoleon only from the conviction that after the Revolution and the coalition his reign was indispensable. When he died they remained faithful to his memory and refused to serve the Bourbon.

A few months after the marriage of Paul and Katerina the grim smile of Mayer was explained. The ex-shoemaker had retired from business as he promised, and had purchased a cottage on the road to St. Cloud. One day Paul and Katerina, in an open carriage, with the Emperor and Josephine, stopped to speak with him a moment, as he stood smoking his pipe on a little eminence overlooking the road. Paul and Katerina blushed up to the eyes and looked confounded and confused, but both Napoleon and Josephine laughed heartily.

On a large brass plate on the door was engraved—"Leopold Mayer, *late* Shoemaker to His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon."

Intelligence of a Fish.—At a recent meeting of the Liverpool Philosophical Society, Dr. Warwick related an extraordinary instance of intelligence in a fish.—"When he resided at Durham, the seat of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, he was walking one evening in the park, and came to a pond where fish intended for the table were temporarily kept. He took particular notice of a fine pike, of about six pounds weight, which, when it observed him, darted hastily away. In so doing, it struck its head against a tenterhook in a post (of which there were several in the pond, placed to prevent poaching), and, as it afterwards appeared, fractured its skull, and turned the optic nerve on one side. The agony evinced by the animal appeared most horrible. It rushed to the bottom, and boring its head into the mud, whirled itself round with such velocity that it was almost lost to the sight for a short interval. It then plunged about the pond, and at length threw itself completely out of the water on the bank. He (the doctor) went and examined it, and found that a very small portion of the brain was protruding from the fracture in the skull. The fish remained still for a short time, and he then put it again into the pond. It appeared at first a good deal relieved; but in a few minutes it again darted and plunged about, until it threw itself out of the water a second time. A second time Dr. Warwick did what he could to relieve it, and again put it into the water. It continued for several times to throw itself out of the pond, and with the assistance of the keeper, the doctor at length made a kind of pillow for the fish, which was then left in the pond to its fate. Upon making his appearance at the pond on the following morning, the pike came towards him to the edge of the water, and actually laid its head upon his foot. The doctor thought this most extraordinary; but he examined the fish's skull, and found it going on all right. He then walked backwards and forwards along the edge of the pond, for some time, and the fish continued to swim up and down, turning whatever way he turned; but being blind on the wounded side of its skull, it always appeared agitated when it had that side towards the bank, as it could not then see its benefactor. On the next day he took some young friends down to see the fish, which came to him as usual; and at length he actually taught the pike to come to him at his whistle, and feed out of his hands. With other persons it continued as shy as fish usually are. He (Dr. Warwick) thought this a most remarkable instance of gratitude in a fish for a benefit received; and as it always came at his whistle, it proved also what he had previously, with other naturalists, disbelieved—that fishes are sensible to sound."

Merino Sheep introduced into Russia.—One of the most successful as well as interesting speculations in southern Russia, has been in merinos; and the commencement was attended with such difficulty and chance, as to make it rather romantic. M. Rouvier, a French merchant at Malaga, on becoming bankrupt in 1802, resolved to try fortune anew in Russia. He embarked in a vessel bound to the Euxine, and landed at Sevastopol. Thence, traversing the country to Nicolaef, he was struck with the extent and fertility of the steppes; and reverting to the grazing land in Spain, thought that merinos would thrive on them. His fortune then consisted, it might be said, in a piece of paper and a pencil. He drew out a memoir, in which he described the condition and expense of merinos in Spain, and pointed out the advantage of introducing the breed into a country where pasturage was unlimited and unowned. This was sent to the minister of the interior. The author demanded a grant of 10,000 *diseatines* of land, and a loan of 100,000 roubles without interest: he offered to return to Spain to purchase rams; and proposed that a government agent should accompany him if deemed requisite. He engaged to have 10,000 merinos on his land, at the end of twelve years, and to have repaid half of the loan. The government agreed to these terms. A vessel was freighted for M. Rouvier, who sailed for Spain, provided with letters for the Russian embassy at Madrid. On arriving at Malaga, the hitherto successful adventurer caught the yellow fever, and there lost three months between sickness and quarantine. This delay nearly caused the complete failure of the enterprise; for when he at length reached Madrid, the Russian ambassador had just quarrelled with Godoy, and therefore no assistance was forthcoming in that quarter. In those days the exportation of merinos was prohibited, and only granted occasionally as a special favor. After dancing attendance for two months, and exhausting all the ante-chamber modes of obtaining his suit indirectly, Rouvier solicited an audience of the Prince of Peace, with the determination to throw himself at his feet, if necessary, in order to gain leave to export a few rams. Godoy said to him, "If you had addressed yourself to me in the first place, I would have granted your request; but as you chose to make the Russian ambassador your mediator, you may return: you shall not have one sheep." Rouvier accordingly left Madrid, and returned to Malaga in despair; for the issue of the negotiation was to make his fortune, or leave him a beggar. He was about to re-embark for Russia, when an hidalgo came to him mysteriously, and said, "I know your object: I will dispose of one hundred rams to you: name the breed you prefer, and you shall have them." Rouvier of course accepted the unexpected offer, and willingly agreed to the enormous price demanded. It was settled between them that he should ship a slight cargo for the Crimea, to avert suspicion; then sail, and after dark alter his course for a certain cove to the westward of Malaga. If his signal-light should be answered, he was to send his boat on shore for the sheep, with the money. All turned out as desired; and, Jason-like, he sailed away triumphantly with the golden fleece. At the Dardanelles he was detained two months by a foul wind. He arrived at Sevastopol at length with eighty sheep remaining out of the hundred, and there experienced another delay by quarantine. That being terminated, the ship was weighing anchor to move into the harbor, half a mile distant, when Rouvier, struck by a presentiment of danger, entreated the captain to land him and his flock at the lazaretto. The captain ridiculed his fears, and naturally objected to lose time in order to gratify a whim. Nevertheless, he yielded to the nearly frantic solicitations of his passenger, and set him on shore with his sheep. Scarcely was he landed, and the vessel under sail, when a squall took her between the reefs which form the entrance of Sevastopol harbor, and threw her on the rocks, where she bilged and went to pieces. M. Rouvier led his charge to Theodosia. He gave twenty rams to the minister of the interior, twenty to the president of the council, and with forty commenced on his own account. He crossed with sheep of the country, and four years afterwards obtained an important addition to his stock from Saxony. He fully realized his promises, and left a large fortune amongst his three daughters, one of whom had married his partner, Mr. Wessel.

Chinese Shops.—Passing into some genuine Chinese streets, I came to the conclusion that, altogether, Canton presented the most extraordinary sight I ever beheld. The streets are very narrow, and hung about in all directions with signs and advertisements. Every shop has a large upright board on each side of the door, usually painted white, and on it, in red or black letters, is inscribed a list of the articles sold. Other signs are hung out over the street, and some are fixed to poles reaching from one side of the street to the other. Many bore puffing advertisements, such as, "This old and Established Shop," &c.; "The Refulgent Sign. Original Maker of the finest Quality of Caps," &c.; "Canton Security Banking Establishment;" and "No Two Prices at this Shop" was a very common notification. The Chinese writing looks very well in this way; and being generally red letters upon white, black upon red or yellow, and blue upon white, the array of signs had a most gaudy and extraordinary effect. In addition to this, the shops are all open in front, and a large ornamented paper lantern is hung over the door. The best street, the Regent street of Canton, was called Curiosity or Physic street, from the number of curiosity and druggists' sheps in it. The former are very attractive, and have some curious collections of old bronzes and old china, which is always very highly prized by the Chinese, who value you anything that is very old and strange, and will give higher prices for old china than we should give in England. Jade stones, which look like green opaque glass, carvings in bamboo, and innumerable other things, are among their wares. The carved rhinoceros horns are very handsome, and look, when fixed in a carved wood stand, like cornucopias. They are rather expensive, fetching £8 or £10; but it is difficult for a stranger to buy anything really good. The best carvings are done in cities of the interior, and residents pick them up at the death of mandarins and rich men, when their effects are generally sold.

THE PRAYING INSECTS.

"Imagination itself," says Dr. Shaw, "can scarcely conceive shapes more strange than those exhibited by some particular species of mantes," or praying insects; and this peculiarity of form has procured them a name and reputation which is, we fear, sadly belied by their ferocious and pugnacious habits. The anterior feet, which are very large, and furnished with a claw, are frequently extended in a manner which induced the ancients to believe that the insect possessed the power of divining or foreshadowing events; hence, according to some, arose the generic name of mantis, which signifies diviner; but Griffith, in his supplementary additions to Cuvier's 'Animal Kingdom' derives it from a Greek word, which is employed in one of the Idylls of Theocritus to 'designate a thin young girl, with slender elongated arms'—certainly not a flattering comparison for the maiden of whom the poet sang; for the mantes (properly so called) are a most unsightly race, with long lean bodies, ferocious countenances, and shapeless, wiry limbs.

They are seldom seen beneath a northern sky, but delight to dwell in the regions of the sun; the most northern latitude in which they abound is, we believe, in the bright plains of Languedoc and the fair Provence, where the *M. religiosa* obtains the names of *devin, prega-dieu, preche-dieu* or *prie-dieu*, from the power which they possess of raising the long corslet in such a way as to form a right angle with the abdomen, and of folding the arms, if we may so call them, across the breast, as if in the act of prayer. Every land appears to regard them with the same feelings; the Turk deems that they are under the especial protection of Allah; the Hottentot, though he does not, as has been asserted, worship them, yet pays them the highest veneration, draws augurs of good from their flight, and holds the person on whom they may chance to alight as pre-eminent in sanctity, and as the avowed favorite of Heaven; and the Hindoo displays the same reverential consideration of their movements and flights. Whether the inhabitants of China also deem them sacred we know not, but certain it is that these 'Celestials' so far descend to earthly things as to amuse themselves with the spectacle of mantis-fights, for which purpose they are kept separately and carefully in small bamboo cages, and retailed by the Chinese boys, who regularly deal in them as a marketable commodity. When put together, these insects, with the most extraordinary gestures, commence a battle, in which the weaker soon falls a victim to his fellow, who, after a few preliminary movements of exultation, devours the body of his fallen foe. Roesel, who paid great attention to this singular tribe, observes that their manœuvres very much resemble those of hussars fighting with sabres; and sometimes one cleaves the other through at a single stroke, and severs the head from the body."

He also affirms that he has frequently seen the young mantes, when "newly disclosed, attack each other with fury, raising their corslet in the air, and holding their two anterior feet joined and ready for combat, as if already longing to

'Meet in mortal shock.'"

We understand that one of the amusements with which the Englishmen in British India endeavor to wile away the long hours of heat and languor, is that of placing an unhappy mantis on a table, and fighting it with a straw, for the purpose of witnessing the caricatured boxing attitudes into which it throws itself—an amusement which probably affords more mirth to the 'man of straw' than to the poor mantis whom he is irritating.

With regard to the cannibal propensities and murderous disposition towards its own species exhibited by the mantis, we imagine that such are only seen when in a state of captivity; and moreover, that similar instances of misplaced revenge for injuries inflicted by man, may be met with in various animals which are, when at liberty, perfectly peaceful and kindly. We remember on one occasion seeing a trap in which four mice had been caught alive in one night, but when morning dawned, the three weakest lay dead and partly devoured, while the wretched survivor, who could not have been impelled by hunger, alternately endeavored to effect his escape, and attacked, as if in desperation, the lifeless bodies of his companions.

When watching for its prey, which principally consists of various kinds of flies, the mantis assumes its sitting posture, and patiently waits, with folded arms, as before described, until the unconscious fly comes within reach, when, with sudden spring, it seizes the long-wished-for morsel, and conveys it to its mouth, using the pincer-like claw in the manner of a hand. But should an ant approach, the mantis, which, like all other quarrelsome natures, is a sad coward, flies away in great haste, and with evident signs of consternation.

The genus mantis is subdivided into four distinct species—namely, *mantis, spectrum, phasma* and *phyllium*. Of these the true mantis appears to be the most blood-thirty, yet at the same time the most venerated for its supposed sanctity. The spectrum, as well as the phyllia, live on vegetable substances; the inhabitants of the Seychelles islands rear the former as an object of commercial speculation, selling them to collectors of natural curiosities.

The phyllia are sometimes appropriately called 'walking leaves;' for not only do the wings resemble leaves in color and form, but also in apparent texture and disposition of the nervures; while the legs are winged, or finned, as it were, with parts which may be perfectly imitated by tearing away the tissue of a laurel leaf with the figures in such a manner as to leave irregular portions attached to the larger veins. It is said to be extremely difficult for the most practised eye to detect these phyllia when at rest on the bough of a laurel or orange.

The phasma, again, closely resembles the stalk or branch of a tree. We speak from experience, well remembering the laugh which turned against us when, after gazing with doubtful glance at a phyllia, in the first collection we ever saw, which we could scarcely believe was not concocted of laurel leaves, as a practical joke at our expense, we pointed out, what in our ignorance we thought was a bit of dead stick, which had fallen accidentally into the case, but which proved to be a much-valued specimen of P. gigas, an East Indian insect eight inches in length.

The dry-leaf mantis (Phyllium siccafolia) resembles, as its name imports, a withered leaf, and the delusion is increased by its habits; for hours it will remain motionless on the trees, and then springing up suddenly, indulge in evolutions similar to those of a leaf at the mercy of the winds. This species is common in South America, where the natives believe that it is really produced from, and attached to, the tree at first, and that, when arrived at maturity, it loosens itself and flies away; a conceit which certainly rests on a more natural basis than the fanciful idea of the barnacle goose, with which Britons formerly delighted to amuse their imaginations. The eggs of the mantis tribe are deposited on the stalks of plants and on shrubs, the clusters, which might be taken for fruit or some vegetable excrescence, being covered by the mother with a glutinous or gelatinous matter, which dries into a flexible parchment.

HIGHLAND DEER.—Donald M'Kay, a farmer, who lived in a remote glen on the estate of Reay, in Sutherland, received so much injury from the depredations of the forest deer, which made continual inroads upon his crops, invading him from the west and from the north, that he at length marched off to Tongue, the residence of his landlord and chief, to endeavor to obtain some redress. Having obtained an audience, Lord Reay, who probably gave little credit to his tale, told him to go back and pound the deer whenever they trespassed in future. Donald did not presume to say aught against his reception, though he was bitterly vexed at having walked forty miles for nothing. On his arrival at his little farm, he set his wits to work to devise some place for making use of the permission which had been conceded to him. Donald was a shrewd fellow; but it was not particularly easy to pound the denizens of the mountains. He was pretty secure for the present, as he had built a large barn, and kept his crop on rafters, out of the reach of all depredators. When the winter came on, he put part of this crop very carefully into one end of this barn, and barred it in with sticks and fir roots in such a manner that no beast or person could get at it. About the end of November, a very heavy fall of snow came on, and the ground was wholly covered with it. The second or third night after the storm fell, the wind was from the west, and Donald spread the sheaves on the rafters, the barn door giving eastward; he then threw the door wide open, and tied a long rope of hair to it, the end of which he took in at the only window that was behind the dwelling-house. He took his station within the window, with the end of the tether in his hand. He had not been long in this situation before he saw the gaunt and starving animals approaching. They came forward slowly and cautiously, stopping at intervals, and examining every object; at length the cravings of hunger prevailed, and two hinds walked into the barn, and began eating the corn. The stags soon followed, and some of them had great difficulty in getting their antlers through the narrow door. As soon as 10 had entered, Donald pulled the tether, and made the door secure. More blythe than before, he set off a second time for Tongue, traveling as fast as his legs could carry him. On his arrival, he craved an audience of Lord Reay, and told in Gaelic that he had followed his advice, and pounded ten of his deer. "I might," said he, "as well have had a hundred as ten; but I could not afford to give them straw, whilst I come to report the affair to your lordship." Not a little incredulous, Lord Reay dispatched two men to ascertain the truth of the matter. The deer were found imprisoned, and were liberated. M'Kay then came to terms with his chief, who very handsomely gave his farm rent free for his life, on condition that he did not pound any more deer.

OPENING OF ST. MICHAEL'S CHAPEL, THIRTY-SECOND STREET.

Discourse by Rev. Father Baker.

The beautiful little chapel which has just been completed in this parish, and which will be used hereafter for the celebration of the Divine Mysteries until the church shall have been completed, was opened last Sunday, the 11th instant, in presence of a large and deeply interested congregation. As we have already given a description of the chapel in connection with the rest of the structure, it is unnecessary for us to describe it in detail. We cannot, however, allow the opportunity to pass without without speaking of the good taste and judgment which has been displayed in its arrangement and decoration. The walls are neatly frescoed, and the whole appearance of the interior is greatly improved by the beautifully stained glass windows, which are the work of Mr. Hugh F. Falconer. Take it altogether, the Catholics of St. Michael's parish may well be proud of their beautiful little chapel, and if they finish as well as they have begun, the new Church of St. Michael's will be one of the finest edifices of the kind in the city.

The chapel, as we have said, was crowded on the occasion of the celebration of the first Mass within its walls. The celebrant was Rev. A. J. Donnelly; pastor, Rev. Messrs. Teixcheira and Burrajo assisting. The sermon was preached by Rev. Father Baker.

The reverend speaker took his text from the 18th chap. of St. John, and then proceeded, substantially, as follows:—The language used by St. John the Baptist, in regard to the mountains being levelled and the valleys being filled up was intended to signify the spiritual effects that would follow everywhere when the Gospel was truly preached. The mountains of human pride should be brought down, and the valleys of human weakness and misery should be filled up; in a word, Christianity should be the great reformer of this world; should put a new face on society, making men practice virtues that were superhuman. Now is it fair to ask has Christianity effected this? Has the result of the Gospel proved what the Prophet Isaias and afterwards what St. John the Baptist said it would accomplish? I believe it has; I believe that the Catholic religion has elevated the tone of society wherever it has been preached, and that it has made men practice superhuman virtues. I do not mean that every Catholic is good and virtuous—I wish it were so. I know that our Lord said the Church was like a net that gathered every kind of fish, good and bad. But my dearest brethren, although every Christian does not show forth in his life the fruits of his religion, yet when we look at the Church as a whole we see incontestibly that that religion is divine, and that it will stand the test which our Lord gave us—"By their fruits shall ye know them."

The Rev. preacher proceeded to speak of the unity of belief which marked the Catholic Church above all others, and then referred to the charge which had been made against her of keeping the people in ignorance. But how is it said he that the Catholics in every community have a fair share of men of intelligence, and in many countries a large preponderance. He next adverted to some of the proofs of the divine origin of the Catholic Church. She has got the Sacraments, said he, and the power of God within her, and, therefore, she sends her priests out to all parts of the world without fear, knowing that they will be pure and holy; she sends out her virgins, and throws over them the mantle of grace. To me these things are the greatest proof of the power and manifestation of God in His Church. No religion ever made by man can do this; they decry chastity, and why? Because it is above them. The fortitude exhibited by the martyrs of the Church was alluded to as another proof of the strength and grace to bear up against suffering and persecution that she imparted to her children.

The story of the martyrdom of St. Perpetua was referred to as an example, after which the reverend gentleman spoke of the inculcation of charity as another of the many proofs of the divine character of her teachings, and concluded by paying a well-deserved compliment to the pastor and his congregation for their efforts in adding another to the many Christian temples which are springing up on every side, urging them to continued exertion in the good work which they had so happily begun.

In the afternoon a large portion of the congregation attended at vespers. A discourse appropriate to the occasion was delivered by Rev. Dr. Nelligan.

A Lecture on Rome and the Catacombs at Mozart Hall.

A lecture on this ever interesting subject was delivered on Sunday, the 11th, at Mozart Hall, by Rev. Dr. Neligan, to a pleased and attentive audience. The lecturer gave a graphic description of the Catacombs, that subterranean city of Rome, with its winding passages, its tombs, its altars, and its neverdying memories. The symbolic paintings which adorn the walls and the ancient inscriptions that Time has spared, both eloquently attest the antiquity of every article of our faith. The Rev. lecturer read some of the most striking of these inscriptions, forcibly illustrating the fact that in the infancy of the church prayers for the faithful departed were as familiar to the Christians of the first century as to those of the nineteenth. Having given a sketch of the life and martyrdom of St. Agnus, St. Cecilia and others, he concluded with an interesting account of the recent discovery of a basilica about ten miles from Rome. Some shepherds, tending their flocks in the Campagna, observed in one spot a particular weed which is invariably found growing over ruins. The authorities, being apprised of this, caused excavations to be made which brought to light a small basilica, with the altar and the Bishop's chair in perfect preservation. It was found by reference to the Acts of the Martyrs that St. Alexander, with his Deacon and Sub-deacon, were martyred on this spot, over which a Roman lady —herself a Christian—had erected a church. In 1855 Pope Pius offered up the Holy Sacrifice on this altar, which had been buried for so many centuries.

On Sunday, the 20th inst., Mgr. Grandin, of the Oblates of Mary, appointed Bishop of Sathala and Coadjutor of St. Boniface, Hudson Bay, is to be consecrated by the Bishop of Marseilles.

The Two Partings.

We parted once before. You wept
When I rose up to go, you did;
You prayed for me before you slept,
You little love, you know you did!

And now no grief is on that brow,
Which then you said throbbed so, you did;
You loved me better then than now;
You cruel thing, you know you did.

Do you remember what the sea
I took you to to show you, did?
You made a pretty simile;
You false of tongue, you know you did!

You sighed, that "life were like its crests
When sunshine breezes blow," you did;
"To catch love's light before it rests!"
You cold, cold heart, you know you did.

What have I done? You smile no more
On me as months ago you did;
You deem my homage now a bore;
You liked it then, you know you did.

"How blest," you said, "were life with one
"Who'd love me truly!" Oh! you did!
But, you thought I was an elder son,
You utter flirt, you know you did.

A COLUMN FOR BOYS.

POITEAU,

THE CETEBRATED BOTANIST.

The life of the gardener Poiteau is another striking instance of success resulting, under the Divine blessing, from the honest and persevering exercise of the powers of mind and body given by a wise and benificent Creator.

This great botanist, born in the year 1766, in a small hamlet near the city of Soissons, spent the first years of his life working in a kitchen garden. Desirous of improving himself in his art, he came to Paris, and was first employed in the gardens which supplied the Parisian markets with vegetables. Having become a proficient in this branch of gardening, Poiteau next worked in the flower garden, and after a short time was admitted, in 1790, into the Jardin des Plantes, his only object being to learn the names of plants, not to study the plants themselves, for he had not the most remote idea of botany. But his naturally thoughtful and inquiring mind did not suffer him to be long satisfied with the mere names, he soon learned to desire to study themselves—that is, to know their characteristic distinctions, the differences existing between them, their useful or noxious properties. It was the first time that, to use his own words, "he learned what was the value of education."

Until then he had received no school instruction. He could neither read nor write. Not discouraged, the diligent youth taught himself not only to read his native language, but to write it grammatically; he also acquired a knowledge of Latin, by which means he was able to study the works of Linnæus.

He had been working three years in the Jarden des Plantes, and for more than a year had charge of the School of Botany, when the celebrated gardener Jean Thouin became aware of the extent of his self-acquired botanical knowledge.

Shortly after, he was chosen by the learned Daubenton to be his colleague in the establishment of an institution connected with gardening in a distant province. But this plan not having succeded, our botanist was obliged to accept employment in the commissariat for the army of the Pyrenees. During the time he was thus engaged, Thouin, who had at length learned to appreciate his powers, encouraged him by his letters, urging him not to slacken his efforts in the attainment of knowledge.

Thanks to this zealous patron, Poiteau was enabled to go to St. Domingo, with several naturalists sent by Government to that colony. His voyage was as useful to himself as to botanical science. He did not confine himself to making collections, but studied their nature, described their organization and almost in every instance added to his descriptive accounts colored drawings in which fidelity to nature was closely preserved, and which are truly interesting to the scientific student. Poiteau brought home with him to France a collection of six hundred sorts of seeds for the Jarden des Plantes, and about twelve hundred specimens prepared and named by himself.

Had Poiteau been as indifferent to self-culture as the too great majority of men are, he would never have risen above the rank of a poor garden boy in which he commenced his career.

CESAR DUCORNET.

A SKILFUL DRAUGHTSMAN, BORN WITHOUT HANDS.

Young persons who read biographical works, have probably perused the account of Huber, a Swiss naturalist, who, although blind, had the ingenuity to discover the habits of bees, and to write a treatise on the subject.

We are now about to mention a case yet more wonderful, which shows the solicitude of a gracious Providence to equalize His gifts, and also the wondrous resources which energy of purpose and love of industry place at man's disposal. In the early part of the present century a poor child was born at Lille without arms; his name was Cesar Ducornet. Apparently frowned upon by fortune, as well as by nature, poverty and deformity, seemed alike to condemn him to drag on a wretched existence, with scarcely any other alternative than being shut up in an hospital, or leading the vagrant life of those mendicants who infest the streets, displaying the disgusting spectacle of their infirmities and disease in the hope of exciting the compassion of the passers-by.

People in general are fully persuaded that a man without arms is incapable of any labor, and perhaps it is precisely the idle and indolent among them, those who make least use of the two lusty and vigorous arms which they have been given, whom it would be most difficult to convince that those generally docile executors of our will are not wholly and absolutely indispensable to any exercise of industry.

Cesar Ducornet is a striking proof that this sad deprivation is remediable to a certain degree. He thought of substituting his legs and feet for the arms which Providence had denied him. He knew that several persons, by continued practice, had at last succeeded in managing a pen with their toes almost as dexterously as with their fingers. Ducornet aspired to attain the same power with the pencil, as applied to the art of drawing, and his very first efforts were crowned with success. Not only were his productions admitted into the Drawing Exhibition at Lille in 1818, but the judges who were to pronounce upon the merits of the different candidates made honorable mention of Ducornet. Six years later (1824) our artist, in an examination for admission into the Royal Academy of Paris, obtained the second place out of two hundred and twenty-five candidates.

Louis XVIII, pitying so great a misfortune, and astonished by such talent under the circumstances, granted a pension to young Ducornet, which enabled him to continue studies undertaken so boldly in defiance of every obstacle, and pursued with such admirable perseverance.

Cesar Ducornet now ranks with the most approved French draughtsmen, and the productions of his pencil are sought for with a two-fold interest in their power as works of Art, and in the personal misfortune of the artist.

THE BLOOD-FISH.—Our Indians caught with a hook the fish known in the country by the name of *caribe*, or *caribito*, because no other fish has such a thirst for blood. It attacks bathers and swimmers, from whom it often carries away considerable pieces of flesh. The Indians dread exceedingly these caribes; and several of them showed us the scars of deep wounds in the calf of the leg and in the thigh made by these little animals. When a person is only slightly wounded, it is difficult for him to get out of the water without receiving severer wounds. The blood-fish lives at the bottom of rivers; but if once a few drops of blood be shed upon the water, they arrive by thousands on the surface. When we reflect on the number of these fish, the most voracious and cruel of which are only four or five inches long; on the triangular form of their sharp cutting teeth, and on the amplitude of their retractile mouth, we need not be surprised at the fear which they excite in the inhabitants of the banks of the Apure and Oroonoco. In places where the river was very limpid, and where not a fish appeared, we threw into the water little morsels of flesh covered with blood, and in a few minutes a crowd of caribes came to dispute the prey. The belly of this fish has a cutting edge, indented like a saw; its body, towards the back, is ash-colored, with a tint of green; but the under part, the gill-covers, and the pectoral fins, are of a fine orange. The caribito has a very agreeable taste. As no one dares to bathe where it is found, it may be considered as one of the greatest scourges of these climates, in which the sting of the mosquitoes, and the consequent irritation of the skin, render the use of baths so necessary.

A NATURAL CURIOSCTY—BOOBY ISLAND.—To the north of Australia lies Booby Island, which has been hitherto little known, but is likely to be much frequented in future on account of its proximity to the Australian continent. With a view to this probability, the crew of the English ship Torch planted a flag-staff, and put up a little box on the island. This box is simply a new hogshead, in which an opening is made by cutting three staves close to the middle hoop. Inside they have formed compartments or stories, in which they placed pen, ink and paper, a letter-bag addressed to the Postmaster-General of Sydney, and all kinds of provisions liable to be damaged, such as tea, sugar, segars, salt, &c. The whole is sheltered from the weather by a door, on which is written the words "Post Office." In a grotto at the foot of the flag-staff there are stores of other provisions, beef, pork, rum, biscuit, water, preserves, &c. The Ttorch left a large register, in which is to be entered all details interesting to seamen which may have been observed by navigators sailing in these latitudes or shipwrecked near the island. It is entitled "Register of Booby Island, left here by Captain Chimno of the steamer Torch.' When the book is filled up it will be sent to the Secretary of the Admiralty at London. Before quitting Booby Island, the crew of the Torch planted some onions, potatoes, and pumpkins, hoping that their example would be followed by vessels whose store of provisions was not too exhausted to permit of such a disposal. Those who next visit the island will find rigging and ship's stores in the grotto on the leeward, and wells of good water on the windward side of the island.

CRITICISM—A MALIGNANT DEITY.—The malignant deity Criticism dwelt on the top of a snowy mountain in Nova Zembla; Momus found her extended in her den upon the spoils of numberless volumes half-devoured. At her right hand sat Ignorance, her father and husband, blind with age; at her left, Pride, her mother, dressing her up in the scraps of paper herself had torn. There was Opinion, her sister, light of foot, hoodwinked, and headstrong, yet giddy and perpetually turning. About her played her children, Noise and Impudence, Dulness, Vanity, Positiveness, Pedantry, and Ill-Manners.

PUNISHMENTS IN THE GOOD OLD TIMES.—Townsend, an experienced Bow street officer, being examined in 1816 before the House of Commons as to the diminution of capital punishments, stated that in his time he had known several persons (four men and three women) hanged together for robbing a peddler; and that in 1783 he had seen forty people hanging together at the Old Bailey! A few years later the jailer of Newgate, being asked by the Recorder how many could be hung together upon the new drop, coolly replied: "Well, your worship, we can hang twelve, but we can't hang more than ten *comfortably*.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD TARIFF.—The puzzling name "tariff" is derived from the town of Tarifa, at the mouth of the Straits of Gibraltar, and the most southern point in Europe, not even excepting Cape Matapan, at the foot of the Morea. Tarifa was the last stronghold which the Moors disputed with the Christians, and is still within three leagues of the empire of Morocco. When the Moors held possession of both the pillars of Hercules, it was here that they levied contributions for vessels entering the Mediterranean—whence the generic name.

FACETIÆ.

POOR CARTER.—Some of the students of the Indiana State University were suspected to be in the habit of drinking brandy. Where they obtained it was a mystery. Dr. Daily, the Principal, determined to ferret out the secret. Calling in at a neighboring druggist's, the proprietor asked him "How that sick student, Mr. Carter, came on?" Smelling a rat, the doctor soon drew out of the apothecary the fact that some of his companions had been in the habit of purchasing brandy for a sick student of the name of Carter; who, they said, was only kept alive by stimulants. This Carter was a fictitious character, and the Doctor had the secret. However, he kept his own counsel. The next time the students assembled in class, he remarked that he had a mournful task to perform, as President of the University, in announcing the death of their fellow-student, Mr. Carter, after a lingering illness of several weeks, during a portion of which he was only kept alive by stimulants. He hoped they would bear it with resignation; he would no longer detain them, but leave them to their own reflections!

THE SCHOOLMASTER'S DIFFICULTY.—A country dominie had a hundred boys and no assistant. "I wonder how you manage them," said a friend, "without help." "Ah," was his answer, "I could manage the hundred boys well enough; it's the two hundred parents that trouble me—there's no managing them.

A PRINTER'S EXCUSE.—A writer called at his printer's and accused the compositor of not having punctuated his poem, when the typo earnestly replied, "I'm not a pointer—I'm a setter."

A FAIR EXPLANATION.—"Are you the mate?" said a man to the Irish cook of a vessel lying in port. "No," said he, "but I'm the man that boils the mate."

QUERY BY A LANDSMAN.—Does a ship wear whalebone in her stays, and does she ever suffer from tight-lacing.

EXTRACT FROM THE ALBUM KEPT AT THE FALLS.

"Next to the bliss of seeing Sarah,
Is that of seeing Ni-a-ga-ra!"

A PERPETUAL STRIKE.—A base drummer is continually striking for wages.

THE MATRIMONIAL CODE.—The husband reigns, but it is the wife who governs.

[Punch.

When young Hodge first came up to town his father told him it would be polite when being helped at dinner, to say to the host, "Half that, if you please." It so happened that at the first dinner to which he was invited, a sucking-pig was one of the dishes. The host, pointing with his knife to the young porker, asked, "Well, Mr. Hodge, will you have this our favorite dish, or haunch of mutton." Upon which, recollecting his lesson, he replied, "Half that, if you please," to the consternation of all present.

A Gascon officer, demanding his salary from the Minister of War, declared that he was in danger of dying with hunger. The Minister, who saw that his visage was full and ruddy, told him that his face contradicted his statement. "Ah, sir," said he, "don't trust to that; this face is not mine, it belongs to my landlord, who has given me credit for a long time past!"

A Frenchman having heard the phrase, "I've got other fish to fry," very readily learned its application. One evening, after escorting a lady home, and being invited to walk in, he thought of the above expression, and excused himself by saying, "I tank you, madam; I must cook some fish."

"Pray, Mr. Lecturer," asked a lady, "what is a paraphrasis?" "Madam, it is simply a circumlocutory and pleonastic cycle of oratorical sonorosity, circumscribing an atom of ideality, lost in verbal profundity." "Thank you, sir."

"Now, sir," said Briefless to a horse-chaunter who was under examination, "don't you think you belong to a very honest profession?" "I can't say so," replied the witness; "for, saving you lawyers, I think it the most dishonest going."

A Cockney tourist met a Scottish lassie going barefoot towards Glasgow. "Lassie," said he, "I should like to know if all the people in these parts go barefoot?" "Part on 'em do, and the rest on 'em mind their own business," was the rather settling reply.

A London correspondent of a morning paper, speaking of the recent fire in the Sultan's palace at Constantinople, calls it "a harem-scare 'em piece of business."

When you see a man on a moonlight night trying to convince his shadow that it is improper to follow a gentleman, you may be sure that it is high time for him to join a temperance society.

A man's wedding day should be called his "bridal day;" the orthography of that word is wrong, and it should be written "*bridle day.*"

Why is the common chord in music like a portion of the Mediterranean? Because its the E G & C (*Ægean Sea.*)

An architect proposes to build a 'Bachelor's Hall," which will differ from most houses in having no *Eves.*

EZRA, THE ARTIST.

A LEGEND OF JUDEA.

WRITTEN FOR THE METROPOLITAN RECORD.

Ezra the Artist was dreaming away the glorious Summer evening. He had wandered out of the heated city, and sought the quiet woods to drink in with eager childish delight the beauty of earth and sky. Whichever way he turned, his eye was feasted by pictures drawn by the great master artist: the "golden gloom" of the woods behind him, the queenly City of Jerusalem rising up in her pride and magnificence before him, the undulating hills stretching away in the distance, and over all the glorious sunshine and the blue dome of heaven.

"Beautiful! beautiful!" he murmured, as he lay down on the ground in the shadow of a great olive tree, and closed his eyes as if almost oppressed. "Ah! could I but paint these glorious scenes, or could I but embody the bright visions that sometimes come to me in sleep! Could I but see a human face of perfect beauty which I might transfer to canvas, and so make myself immortal." It was the longing cry which for all ages has come from gifted hearts, the craving which must ever remain unsatisfied upon earth.

And so Ezra lay wishing and dreaming until the sun had gone down, and the soft twilight, more beautiful even than the full glow of day, lay upon the earth, and the night wind coming up from the sea began its whispered melodies among the trees. Soon a deeper sound came up the road, the tramping of feet and the murmur of many voices growing nearer and louder until a great multitude was in sight. Wild enthusiasm flashed from the faces of men who passed near Ezra, voices husky with long acclamations still tried to shout hosannas to the Son of David, women spread their mantles over the road, and held up their children to be blessed as Jesus of Nazareth drew near. Ezra had never yet seen the "Great Prophet," as many called him, and impelled by curiosity, and half infected by the enthusiasm of all around him, he mingled in the crowd, and soon found himself near the Saviour. One glance at that divinely beautiful face set the young artist's heart trobbing. Here at last was his ideal realized, and almost intoxicated with joy he pressed nearer and nearer, until he could touch the garment which hung in such graceful folds from that majestic form, and keeping close, followed until Jesus stood still on one of the hills near Jerusalem. Beautiful indeed was the doomed city in that hour of quiet, the glow of the day all gone, and the softer, purer moonlight flooding her streets and palaces and wonderous Temple. A shade of sadness swept over the Saviour's broad white brow, as he gazed down upon upon her, tears slowly gathered in the eyes into whose unfathomable depths the angels love to gaze, and from the loving, wounded heart burst forth the cry, "If thou also hadst known, and that in this thy day, the things that are to thy peace: but now they are hidden from thy eyes." Oh! the deep anguish of that mighty heart! How it impressed its mark upon that face which Ezra in his ignorance thought only a most perfect human one. For as yet only his senses were captivated, he saw no divinity in the faultless lineaments to call forth his adoration. But that last look of the Saviour, when heedless of the acclamations of the people, He paused to weep over the unhappy city, so soon to be the scene of His passion, that look of ineffable love and sorrow haunted him all night long. He could not sleep when he reached his quiet home. The face of Jesus gleamed out in the moonlight that came in at the narrow casement. It lay softly shaded in the dim corners of the room, or bent over him with tearful gaze when he closed his eyes and tried to sleep. And so he was glad when the grey sky flushed into rose color, and he could set about his work. With trembling haste his easel was arranged, his canvas set, his pallet and colors prepared. Not a thought of failure disturbed him. The image was so deeply engraven in his heart, surely he could put it upon canvas. Line after line was drawn slowly, as the day wore on the picture began to wear the semblance of a beautiful face and head. It has only an outline, but the young artist was well pleased with his success. He would go forth—so he thought—in the evening and gaze upon the faultless original, and then work on. So, when the noon meal was over he left his mother alone, and went to search for Jesus. He found him in the Temple, teaching. If Ezra had been enraptured the evening before with the sweet, sad face of the Saviour, he was more so now when it wore a look of majesty and power. More and more beautiful grew the strange features of the "Prophet" as he sat and listened to the melodious voice; but when he went home again and looked at the sketch, it did not please him. The brow he had just seen was loftier far than he had at first thought—the eyes were deeper and clearer, with a world of tenderness in their depths; the exquisitely carved lips more sweet and sad. And so, when daylight came, he set to work to change it, and left it only to seek the original. Jesus was teaching without the city walls, upon the Mount of Olives, and thither Ezra followed Him. He got quite near Him, and sitting down like a little child at His feet, folded his hands and gazed long and carefully at every line and curve, that he might be sure of perfecting his picture. But while occupied in this study he, for the first time, paid attention to the words of the Saviour, as he told the eight Beatitudes, and then he felt that there was more than beauty of form and face in the strange Being before him—that there was also the greater beauty of mind and soul. Once more he returned to his work, sure of perfecting it at last; but he was baffled still.

Days passed on, Ezra growing so rapt in his work that time and the world were all unheeded by him. "Only to paint aright that most perfect face!" It was his only prayer. It became the one want of his life. And as day after day wore on, each succeeding one bringing out in the great original some new beauty, which made the picture seem no likeness at all, Ezra's heart sank. Sadder and paler he grew as he saw how vain were his efforts, and gradually he worked less and less upon it, until at last the canvas was turned to the wall, and he only followed Jesus because he had learned to love Him. One day he sat as usual at the Master's feet, listening with rapt attention to every word that fell from His lips. While he sat there Jesus, turning, looked upon him and smiled. What was it that suddenly flashed into his eyes and flooded his heart? The gift of faith at last! He saw and felt it all at once, and with a burst of tears fell prostrate on the ground, crying out "Jesus! Master! I believe!" and then, weak and overcome by the sudden emotion, he knew no more until he found himself in his own little room, with his mother bending anxiously over him.

"Mother," he said gently, "the Mesiah has come. Would that I might see Him once more before I die."

Slowly the sun went down behind the Judean hills, and slowly, in the artist's narrow room, the tide of life ebbed out. He had made his mother turn the picture round again and lay there gazing at it. Strange! As the last sunbeams rested upon it, the imperfect features grew more distinct.

Weaker and fainter Ezra grew each moment, and when the shadowy twilight filled the room, and it seemed larger and loftier in the deepening gloom, a single stream of light flowed in at the gently opening door, and Jesus stood beside His dying child. Ezra never spoke; his soul was in his eyes as he gazed upon the face of God; and when Jesus, bending down, pressed His divine lips upon the white, cold brow, a smile of peace unutterable settled upon the wan face, and, with a gentle sigh, the soul of the artist left its earthly home.

Union County, Ky., Oct. 22.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, ST. LOUIS.—At three o'clock on Sunday last, says The Western Banner, of the 3d inst., as advertised, the Archbishop laid the corner-stone of the new Church of the Annunciation, about to be erected by the Rev. P. J. Ryan.

The Archbishop arrived on the grounds at three o'clock, and a procession was immediately formed, and marched to the Cross which was erected on the spot where the altar is to be located. In the procession we notice several of the leading Roman Catholic societies of the city, dressed in the uniform peculiar to their respective bodies. Each Society bore banners suitable to the occasion. A spacious and tastefully arranged platform, with a rich canopy over the Bishop's chair, occupied the north side of the church lot. The ceremonies of laying the corner stone then took place, and the procession moved around, and the Archbishop blessed the foundations of the Church. When this was concluded, the clergy and their attendants ascended the platform and took their seats. The Most Reverend Archbishop sat under the canopy, and before him, on the steps, were seated upwards of twenty choristers, dressed in white. Among the clergy present, we noticed: Rev. Father Ryan, Pastor of the Church; Father De Smiet, Fathers Hennessy, D. F. Lillis, J. Bannon, Burke, Coosman, Hogan and J. O'Sullivan.

After all were seated, Rev. Father Feehan, having received the benediction, stepped forward and delivered the following able and impressive discourse:

"Let all things be done decently and in order; hear and be silent, that you may hear."

Behold one of the many miracles performed by the Son of God:

"He maketh the deaf to hear and the dumb to speak."

We, who believe that he was God, cannot be astonished at this simple exercise of power; we, who can appreciate the blessings he conferred, are not surprised that the people were loud in their expressions of gratitude.

But we have still more reason to be grateful to the Saviour of the World. He wrought a greater miracle in favor of us; it is that great moral miracle by which He gave speech and hearing to those who were morally deaf and dumb. If it were not for this, we would be in the condition of the Gentiles, "who knew not God." When the Son of God appeared, the world was morally deaf and dumb; men never heard, nor did they speak the truth; there was darkness in the mind; there was corruption in the heart of man.

So it would be to day—aye, worse—were it not for Him who gave to man the power to hear and to speak. If God, in His mercy, had not given this light and instruction, in what a position we would find ourselves! We might be, like the Pagan multitudes, offering incense to the senseless idols—or, if educated, we might be like the philosophers, some scoffing at the multitude, yet unable to teach them better; some searching for light, honestly seeking after light, but unable to find it. Human teaching and human example alone would have plunged mankind deeper and deeper into the abyss.

With the exception of a few phenomena proved by experience—certain axioms which form the foundation of human reason, and the distinction between justice and injustice—what is there which that teaching does not corrupt? Idolatry had its gods without number, an unique Pantheon elevated to their glory; but who will enumerate human opinions and erect a Pantheon vast enough to give to each an altar and a monument? Ah! my brethren, if we reason from facts, and from all that we can learn of the present and the past, and from what man can easily know of himself, we must become convinced that truth would be but a name, and man but a miserable plaything of opinions, succeeding each other without end, if there were not upon earth a Divine authority to instruct man, that being necessarily subject to teaching, and as we know necessarily misled by the teaching of man.

The best and purest, as he was the greatest, of the Pagan philosophers felt the want of this; and he declared "that it was necessary for a master to descend from heaven to instruct man."

But the time came when St. Paul wrote to the Ephesians, "God has given to us Apostles, Prophets, Evangelists, Pastors, and Doctors, in order that we may not be as children, tossed to and fro by every wind of doctrine, by the malice and cunning of those who sow error around us."

God really came down from heaven to instruct men. He chose twelve, and commanded them to "go and teach all nations the things in which he had instructed them." He said that through them he was going to build up a great society, and that its foundation would be upon a rock, so that no hostile power could ever move it. He promised them great assistance, that he would be with them, and that the Holy Ghost, the spirit of grace and truth, would direct them. And behold on a certain day, as they were at prayer in a chamber, and on a sudden a voice came from heaven, like a rushing wind, which filled the whole house where they were. Tongues of fire appeared upon their heads, and, filled with the spirit of God, they began to speak all the languages that were spoken under heaven.

This was the truth given, and the authority to teach, and the means of announcing, &c., and the "deaf were made to hear and the dumb to speak."

The chaos of darkness began to be disturbed by the wind of Pentecost, the sacred fire became a flame, and the light spread through the universe, the human heart was purified, the human mind enlightened by a knowledge of the truths which came from heaven. And this was the great moral miracle wrought for us, and for which very frequently we are not sufficiently thankful.

* * * * * *

How sad, my brethren, is the spectacle of the man who has no religion—whether he is the unbeliever or the renegade Catholic? For him life has no object really worthy of his ambition; has nothing that can satisfy the yearnings of his heart. For him there is no star above his pathway; no heaven where he may hope one day to find rest. He is like a bark detached from the shore, and having no pilot, upon a sea without a horizon—it soon perishes in the storm, and is lost in the abyss.

On the contrary, how grand, even amid a fallen race, is the spectacle of a man, who labors well for the immortal crown, who endeavors to be just, to walk in the ways of God. His course resembles that of a vessel which, let loose from the port by a powerful hand, sails under that sure hand, and fears as little from the ocean as from the shores. There is a sure pilot at the helm. There is a star lighting up the way. In the distance there is a haven of peace and rest.

Brethren, do you not prefer the latter character? Would you not sooner live in the bosom of your Holy Faith, and have its sublime consolation at your dying hour, than estranged from it, to die as the reprobate and unbeliever? Will you not be true to its teachings and its traditions, and make your lives the testimony of your sincerity? And brethren, in the spirit of faith will you not join in the devotion which this hour works—which those communions must enkindle, that you have assembled to witness.

The reason and the origin of these I need not now explain. I need not tell you how, almost from the beginning of time, man set apart certain places for the worship of God, and consecrated those by certain sacred rites and ceremonies. I need not remind you of the times when the persecuted Christians worshipped in the Catacombs, nor of the better times that came when kings vied with each other in erecting magnificent churches; when they believed that religion was nobler than wealth, and the temples of the living God ought to be grander than the palaces of the monarch. You are familiar with all this. But I will remind you that you have been present at the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of a new Catholic church; that on this spot, on which we stand, will be built a temple to the living God.

And what is this church—this temple of God? It is the centre from which apt and instructive teachings go forth among the people. It is, for the living, the representative of the past—the voice of the generations that are gone—the only one that survives them—appealing to each present, and inviting them to come to the God of the "living and the dead." It is, as it were, a material tradition, proclaiming publicly, from one generation to another, the faith of their fathers, and the manner in which they worshipped God. In after years, when you are gone, and numbered with the dead, perhaps your children, and your children's children, will enter here; it may be when their hearts are cold; it may be when they have wandered away from the holy law. Will it not touch their hearts—the thought "it was here my mother knelt; it was here my father prayed."

And here will be the House of God, where he will be specially present. Here His truths will be announced; here His sacraments administered, and here the great sacrifice offered. Here the child will be brought to be regenerated in the waters of life. Here the sinner will come to be reconciled with an offended God. Here the poor and wayworn will come to pour their sorrows into the ear of Him who first bore the Cross. Aye, breth-

ren, many of you who hear me will here spend the most solemn moments of your lives. Here your remains will be borne and prayers offered for your souls, when the grave shall be closed upon you for ever.

From The Louisville Journal, Dec. 3.

CIRCULAR OF THE BISHOP OF LOUISVILLE EN JOINING PRAYERS FOR THE POPE.—Our venerable and beloved brethren will remember that when, some months ago, public prayers were offered up for the return of peace throughout the world, it pleased Almighty God to listen to the voice of suppliant Christendom, and by the sweet but all-powerful workings of His providence, to bring about suddenly a peace at a moment when no human wisdom or calculation could have anticipated its coming. Such was manifestly the efficacy of that prayer at which infidels scoffed and unbelievers sneered, as being the last feeble efforts of an expiring Papacy. The Papacy, under the protection of God and shielded with the armor of prayer, is stronger than any merely human institution, no matter how feeble the Pontiff himself may be, and how strong his adversaries in the weapons of merely carnal warfare.

Surrounded, as the Pontiff is, with enemies who ardently desire the destruction of his authority, both temporal and spiritual, under the pretext of wresting from him a portion of a small territory over which his predecessors have exercised, unchallenged, their mild and beneficent rule for more than a thousand years, and constantly made the object of embittered misrepresentation and calumny, both by internal and external enemies of Christ's Church and of His Anointed, he is surely entitled to the sympathy and the prayers of all Catholic Christendom. All should accordingly pray that his feebleness may at length triumph over the strength of his enemies, his gentleness over their combined fury, and that his freedom and independence of every other European power being fully guaranteed, he may be enabled, without hindrance and in peace, to feed the sheep and the lambs of the flock so solemnly committed to his care in the person of Peter by Christ himself, the great head of the Church, and the One Shepherd of the One Sheepfold.

For the purposes above indicated, we enjoin the following prayers, to be continued for two months after the reception and reading of this Circular in each congregation of the Diocese:

1st. That the Collect *Pro Papa* be added in the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass on all days not feasts of the *first and second class*.

2d. That the faithful be exhorted to recite daily, for the above object, one Our Father and one Hail Mary, and to offer up one Communion before the end of the Christmas holidays for the same intention.

3d. That in the religious houses and convents of our Diocese a Novena, or other suitable form of devotion, to be determined by the respective Superiors, be performed besides the prayers above referred to.

4th. That in the churches, after the sermon or the High Mass, on Sundays and holidays, three Our Fathers and three Hail Marys be publicly recited, together with the prayer for the Pope, found among those following the Litany of the Saints.

Given from our Episcopal residence in Louisville on the first Sunday of Advent, 1859.

By order of the Right Rev. Bishop.

JOHN H. BEKKERS, Sec'y.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—Two American gentlemen, moved by the consideration of the pecuniary embarrassments of our Holy Father the Pope, consequent on the revolt of the Legations, and the general unsettled state of the patrimony of the Church, have placed in the hands of the Most Reverend Archbishop hand some donations—one amounting to $250, the other to $106—as tokens of filial attachment to the Common Father of the Faithful. This has been done without any solicitation or suggestion. A similar contribution has been already set on foot among the Catholics of England. We are authorized to state that the Archbishop will feel great pleasure in forwarding any offerings that may be placed in his hands. [Baltimore Mirror.

DEATH OF MESHACH BROWNING.—About the time we published our late notice of the book written by this old hunter of the Alleganies, he passed from earth to heaven, as we humbly trust. His death took place at his late home near Oakland, Allegany County, Maryland, in the latter part of November, aged 80 years. As he had faithfully practiced the duties of the Catholic religion ever since his admission into the Church about thirty years ago, he failed not at his last moments to seek all its aids and consolations to prepare him for his passage into eternity. One of the Redemptorist Fathers was called from Cumberland to his bedside to minister to his spiritual wants at that critical period. In recording the death of this upright man and wonderful hunter, we feel our grief much softened by the reflection that he had attained a ripe old age, and died a holy and a happy death. May his sterling honesty, his high moral tone and bearing, his zealous devotion to the interests of the Church and his own soul, be remembered and imitated by his numerous descendants and acquaintances in Western Maryland. [Baltimore Mirror.

PROMPT AND GENEROUS CHARITY.—On Sunday, November 13, a meeting was held in St. Alphonsus church, New Orleans, to devise means for the erection of a Catholic School in that parish. Ten of the gentlemen present, Messrs. Burke, Druham, Coyle, Connery Moore, Coyle Rochford Nash, and Lincoln, subscribed $1,000, which, with a collection of £19 56, taken up on the occasion, makes a grand total of say $12,000. Rather a good beginning.

THE EDGEFIELD CHURCH.—In the last number of De Bow's Review, p. 607, the following mention is made of the Edgefield Church, now approaching completion under the zealous and laborious superintendence of its worthy Pastor, Very Rev. Mr. Birmingham. The correspondent of The Review, writing from England, C. H., says:—

"There are four churches, viz., one Methodist, one Baptist, one Episcopalian and one Roman Catholic. The last is a magnificent stone structure, in Gothic style, not yet quite finished. When completed, it will be, undoubtedly, the finest ecclesiastical edifice in any village in the State."

Aye! and, as good judges think, the finest in any city between Washington and New Orleans, excepting St. Mary's, Norfolk, Va., and the Charleston Cathedral.

FOREIGN.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOL, TUAM.—On Tuesday evening, the 22d ult., a meeting of the committee was held, for the purpose of hearing the result of the Rev. Mr. Coyne's mission to Dublin to wait on the Superiors, with reference to securing a branch of the institution in this town. The Rev. Mr. Coyne stated that the cost of three members would be £90 a year, which should be guaranteed previously. Out of this sum, he was instructed to say that his Grace the Archbishop, with his usual munificence, would contribute £60 annually. The meeting having severally expressed thanks to his Grace, appointed a committee, and entered into a guarantee for the remainder, which has been since cheerfully and readily supported and responded to by the inhabitants generally. Rev. Mr. Coyne alluded to the advisableness of having a musical band in the town. It would add much to the social and mental improvement of the young men of the town. The Archbishop would subscribe £5.

MURDER OF A CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP IN TURKEY IN ASIA.—We find the following details in a letter from Aleppo, dated October 14th, in The Patrie of Bruges, on the murder of Mgr. Benoit Planchet, S. J., Archbishop of Thedosiopolis, late Delegate Apostolic in Mesopotamia. He had been appointed by the Holy See to the Apostolic Delegation of Lebanon, and was proceeding from Mossul to Beyrouth, where he was expected with great joy by the Catholics of Lebanon, who had formerly known him as Superior of the Jesuit mission of Syria. He was accompanied by Rev. Fathers Louis Canuti and Joseph Laborde, and four young Chaldeans, who were going to study at the Jesuit college of Ghazir in Lebanon. They had already passed Orfa on their journey; when, in the neighborhood of Seuerik, Mgr. Planchet, being tired, rested near a cistern with his companions, and allowed the general caravan to proceed without them. They were immediately set upon by four Kurd brigands, who attempted to despoil them of their luggage. The Bishop had already succeeded in getting on horseback to avoid the brigands, when a stone thrown by them struck him in the side, and another in the neck, which felled him from his horse. His companions ran to his aid, replaced him on horseback, and led him slowly to the village of Senerik. On the following day the venerable missionary Bishop died of his wounds and of fever, and was buried in the church of the non-Catholic Armenians of Seuerik. Father Joseph Laborde, who was also wounded, has recovered after being at the point of death.

THE NEW CHURCH OF TRAMORE.—It is most satisfactory to learn that the zeal manifested in the erection of the splendid church of the Holy Cross, at Tramore, continues unabated. A general meeting of the committee was lately held, under the presidency of the venerable Pastor, Rev. Nicholas Cantwell, P. P., when a further sum of £600 was subscribed on the spot—rich and poor being animated by the same spirit of devotion to their faith, and alike desirous that the splendid church should be worthy of its noble mission. It is now completely roofed in and is fast verging towards completion. [Tipperary Free Press.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA.—The appointment of a successor to Dr. Murphy, late Roman Catholic Bishop of Adelaide, has for a length of time been delayed in consequence of the necessity there existed of obtaining a special dispensation from the See of Rome to permit the Very Rev. Dr. Fitzpatrick, Vicar-General, to act for one of the two bishops which the rubric requires as assistants to the consecration of a prelate. The dispensation having arrived, the consecration took place at the Cathedral in Melbourne, on the Festival of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin. Properly speaking, the ceremony should have been conducted in the province to which the bishop elect has been promoted, but the dignitaries of the church in this colony, finding themselves unable to comply with the strict letter of the rubric, made the necessity of the case sufficient to justify the dispensation. As it was, the Most Rev. Dr. Polding, Archbishop of Sydney, had to be brought thence to Victoria, and the same procedure became as indispensable in the case of the Right Rev. Dr. Wilson, Bishop of Hobart Town—the former being on this occasion consecrator, and the latter first assisting bishop. The consecration of a bishop being hitherto unknown in Victoria, there was no little excitement among the Catholic community; and though the occasion was made to serve the interests of a charitable institution, almost every seat was secured long before the eventful hour arrived. Even previous to ten o'clock in the morning the doors were besieged by crowds of well-dressed persons anxious to obtain good seats, and by half-past eleven, the time when the ceremony commenced, the spacious building was entirely filled. Dr. Barry preached a most powerful sermon, and the solemn proceedings of the day appear to have produced a great impression on the minds of all present.

PROGRESS OF THE CHURCH OF AUSTRALIA.—The Australian papers continue to record the progress of religion as exemplified by the continual opening of churches, and laying foundation stones of others. Among these latter we may give some particulars of a new church projected for Sydney, to be dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, under the title of Our Lady of Mount Carmel. The Sydney Freeman says:—"The church is to be of considerable dimensions, and will accommodate from 1,500 to 2,000 persons, and is only second, we believe, to the Cathedral; it is situated on an eminence hitherto known as Mount Carmel. The site, consisting of more than an acre of land, is the generous gift of Sir Daniel Cooper, and is in the immediate neighborhood of the Waterloo Mills, commanding one of the most delightful views in the vicinity of the city, overlooking Botany, Randwick, Waverley, Newtown, Cook's River, &c. When standing on the elevation, and viewing the surrounding neighborhood, the recollection came to our mind, of the time, when very young, we wandered through the thick scrub with which it was covered, and thought it an exploit of considerable daring to brave the danger of snakes and other reptiles with which it was infested. Now how changed was the scene; hundreds of habitations have sprung upon every side, and every appearance of life and animation presents itself. When we reached the ground we met the Very Rev. Dean O'Connell and the Rev. Mr. Corish, the zealous pastor of the parish of St. Benedict, who has undertaken the responsibility of building the church. Shortly afterwards his Grace the Archbishop of Sydney's carriage was perceived approaching, and as he ascended the hill and entered the tent, which had been erected for the occasion, we saw the tear glisten in many an eye, and heard many a fervent "God bless him" uttered by old and young, showing how dear he is to the hearts of his people.

ECCLESIASTICAL MISCELLANY.

The translation of the relics of St. Lazarus, disciple of our Lord, and first Bishop of Marseilles, took place from Autun to Marseilles on Sunday, the 6th ult., with great pomp. The whole of the parishes of Marseilles and its communities and confraternities took part in the procession. The Bishops of Autun, of Marseilles, of Ceramis, and of Stathala were also present.

The number of Catholics in the Mauritius is over 100,000, and there are not more than ten Priests to administer to the spiritual wants of these brave colonists, who are fully alive to the necessity of religion and its soothing influences. The government, aware of the disproportion between the pastors and the people, agreed to increase the number of Priests in proportion to every four thousand Catholics. The Priests are paid by the colonial government, together with receiving a liberal allowance for an outfit.

The Paris Univers prints a letter from Rome, dated 12th ult., which says:—There is now no doubt of the introduction of some reforms, authorized by the Holy Father. The Archbishop of Santillio (Chili), has just arrived at Rome, bringing with him the expression of filial and ardent sympathy towards the Holy Father from the American populations, and from the Clergy and Bishops. The Abbe Glaire, late Dean of the Faculty of Theology of Paris, had come to Rome, seeking an authorization for his new translation of the Bible into French. Rome was remarkably full of strangers, especially of English; not deserted, as some of the journals had incorrectly asserted. [Weekly Register.

A requisition is in course of signature by the Catholics of Cork, convening a public meeting to express sympathy with the Pope.

The Syrian Catholic patriarch, Mgr. Samhiri, is engaged in building and repairing the churches of his rite at Mardine, Djesireh, Diarbekir, Mossul, Orfa, and in Egypt.

The Right Rev. Dr. Flannery, Lord Bishop of Kilaloe, purchased the interest of the lessee in the ancient Castle of Nenagh ("Nenagh" Round) and the approaches to it, measuring nearly on acre in extent, for the purpose of building a cathedral on the site. The "Round," so famed in the annals of Ireland, is to form a belfry for the cathedral. Mr. Puggin is the architect from whose plan the temple is to be erected. [Limerick Reporter.

A remarkable sensation has been created by the appearance recently in the streets of Paris of two *religious* of the order of St. John of Malta, habited in the curious costume of the order—a black hood or cowl, and a long white robe with the cross in blue in front. They have arrived in Paris to solicit aid for their order on the recommendation of his Holiness the Pope.

The people of Murroe and Boher have determined to erect a suitable monument to the memory of the lamented Very Rev. John Maher, late parish priest of these parishes. [Limerick Reporter.

The much esteemed, talented and respected parish priest of Killeagh, Father Maurice Power, has returned from America in perfect health, and with a purse long enough to finish his beautiful church. He landed in Queenstown from the Kangaroo. [Cork Examiner.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS STILL DELAYED.

REPORTED PROPOSAL OF A FRENCH AND ENGLISH DISARMAMENT.

French Opinion as to the War in China.

&c. &c. &c.

Our news from Europe by the steamship Persia, which left Liverpool on the 26th ult., and arrived at her dock at Jersey City on the morning of the 8th instant, is one week later than that published in our last issue. There are but few features of interest in the intelligence, everything, both in the political and commercial world, seeming to be at a stand still. The following are the principal items of news:—

IRELAND.

LORD PLUNKET AND THE PARTRY TENANTS.—Rev. P. Lavelle writes from Partry, November 3, 1859:

"Fellow-Catholics: The die is at length cast; and the bailiff, with the police at his heels, was abroad all this day demanding possession of my poor parishioners. Thus has Lord Plunket kept his word, lately pledged through his solicitor, Mr. Martin; and now begins, in earnest, a struggle—one of the fiercest that ever raged between bigot landlord and papist tenant, in this our oppressed but beloved country.

"Ours is a purely religious case. The war shall, therefore, be one of religion. The pretence is not that cattle would pay better than men, 'made to God's image and likeness'—that 'green crops' would bring a better acreage than even the exorbitantly increased rents, already exacted—that these rents are not paid. No: no such thing. The sole cause of this crying outrage on the part of one who pretends to hold a commission from the God of Mercy, is the refusal of the tenants to proselytise their offspring.

"Does Bishop Plunket mean to exterminate the poor of Partry—to murder them, not with the weapon of his reverend agents and bible-readers here, the loaded revolver, but with the tyrant landlord's arms, the axe and the crowbar? And let the world stand amazed at the fact; this is only the execution of a threat pronounced twelve months ago by the 'bishop's daughters, when, for the last and hundredth time, they were refused the children of a certain village. In their maiden anger they threatened the tenants with the agent's presence, demanding, not children, but land, the next day; and next day did the agent come (not as last evening, accompanied

by the evangelical maidens) demanding the soil in default of the children. To be sure the land wanted to be stripped then, but never before until the parents became fully 'disobedient.'"

THE DUBLIN "IRISHMAN" WARNED.—The Irishman contains an article which, after a description of the French law of "*avertissements*" to the Press, says:

"Such being the state of the case, an indirect imitation of what in France is but the due course of a fair and intelligible if a stringent law, has been occasionally resorted to by our rulers, whenever their political position or that of their more prominent political agents in this country is such that any startling act of tyrannical harshness might prove prematurely embarrassing or even absolutely dangerous. And it is always quite easy to find suitable channels of communication through whose friendly good offices such a hint may be conveyed of dark intentions on the part of a government, threatening (if only pretending to be alarmed, as cannot indeed be traced back to headquarters, but serves just as well nevertheless to express the official threat in a way quite as clear, though not so candid, so honest, or so explicit as in France by a Ministerial '*avertissement*.'

"We have just received in this manner a 'first warning;' and we hasten accordingly to lay the agreeable intelligence before our readers.

"We have no inclination at all to court the honors of political martyrdom. We have always, in fact, protested against seditious 'talk,' as not only wholly unnecessary and out of place, but as in itself essentially wrong in the prosecution of any serious efforts to rouse the genuine feeling or to excite the genuine wants and hopes of the people. Excited language is almost always sure to be exaggerated; and exaggeration is not only wrong but meanly wrong, and upon such questions is not only discreditable, but constitutes a serious political mistake. We have, therefore, from the first protested against and warmly discouraged the use of heated language and the expression of mere seditious sentiment. We have endeavored to speak the truth; to speak it boldly indeed but calmly; and to speak it not only without exaggeration but always even with so much moderation as to keep ever greatly within the mark rather than hazard outstripping it in a single instance. We believe, nevertheless, that our meaning has never been the less understood. And we hope that the quick-witted people of Ireland is not so far behind that of France in intelligence as not to be able at once to appreciate not only the moderation of language in which we deal with questions affecting the national existence of Ireland, and its connection with England, but even our silence when from time to time we may feel called on (for reasons having reference to the state of the existing law, under which, as the law *de facto*, we happen to be living,) to stop short altogether of any expression of opinion, of hope, or of advice upon a particular state of facts or in a particular emergency present or to come, probable or only possible, certain or but contingent. Instances of this kind of caution may perhaps frequently occur in the conduct of The Irishman during the next six months. Our readers will in all cases but do us justice to account for them in their own minds by reference to the '*Avertissement*' which we have now received.

THE MACMAHON SWORD.—The Nation is of opinion that the MacMahon sword should be fashioned "after the shape of the ancient Irish blade," which is identical in all respects with the Carthaginian swords found near the scene of the battle of Cannæ. The Nation says:—

"It is beyond all controversy that the Milesian colony was of Phœnician or Carthaginian origin. Even were we so disposed, it would be too late and useless to deny it. Our English masters have fixed an imputation of untrustworthiness upon us on account of our Punic origin. When we appear as suitors or witnesses in their courts of law, their functionaries, in estimating the value of our evidence, throw in against us the dead weight of the prejudice of '*Punica fides*.' In the standard English work on "The Law of Evidence," by Mr. Pitt Taylor, himself a judge of the London county courts, a work which has gone through three editions, the last published in 1858, we find him in every edition adopting 'the lamentable neglect of truth' evinced by 'many of the peasantry of Ireland' as a normal phase of our moral and intellectual condition is partially accounting for it by the suggestion. 'The antiquarian loves to trace the Irish blood from a Carthaginian stock.'"

But if the Carthaginian origin be proved in the identity of the Carthaginian and Irish sword, The Nation further says that there cannot be any doubt that Marshal MacMahon's name is identical with that of one of the chiefs who used one of the swords of Cannæ:

"The identity of the name of Mahon with that of Mago is settled beyond controversy, by a great European landmark; namely, Portmahon, in the island of Minorca.

* * * * * *

"Then what are the historical probabilities that the leader of the Phœnician or Carthaginian Colonists here was a member of the House of Mago? His personal or family name is not mentioned by our historians. He is known only as the '*Miladth Espana*,' or Hero of Spain, which has been Latinised into Milesius. He was, no doubt, some Carthaginian commander, who had distinguished himself in Spain, and probably, therefore, of the House of Mago; for it appears that all the commanders of any celebrity in the service of Carthage belonged to that family."

* * * * * *

The Nation says:—

"We apprehend that the probabilities are a thousand to one that Milesius, or the Hero of Spain, was of the house of Mago. From him all our seanachies agree that the O'Briens, and consequently the MacMahons are descended, and, indeed, so very precise and particular are they on this point, that some of them trace the northern branch from his son Heber, and the southern from his son Heremon."

ESTATES COURT.—The sales in the Landed Estates Court at Dublin for some time back show that the market value of land has considerably receded, and even at the reduced prices buyers are not always forthcoming. On Thursday the estates of five several proprietors situated in the counties of Waterford, Mayo, Sligo, Tipperary, and Cavan, were offered for sale in moderate-sized lots to suit the generality of purchasers. Those sold did not realise anything like the prices which ruled a year ago, while several valuable lots had to be postponed from insufficiency of offers.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPTAIN MCCLINTOCK, R.N.—A numerous and influential meeting of the citizens of Dublin, convened by the Lord Mayor, in compliance with a requisition presented to him, was lately held in the Oak Room of the Mansion-house, for the purpose of inaugurating a testimonial to Captain McClintock, our distinguished countryman, in commemoration of the gallantry, skill, and perseverance which he displayed in the conduct of his last successful expedition to the Arctic Regions in search of Sir John Franklin. Seats were arranged in the room for the accommodation of those who attended; and an extensive map of the Arctic Archipelago was hung up at one side for reference by the Rev. Professor Haughton, who, it was understood, would communicate some interesting particulars respecting the Arctic expedition of Capt. McClintock. The Lord Mayor stated that he had received letters from Lord Massareen and Fervard, Lord Gough, the Lord Justice of Appeal, and other gentlemen, who regretted that they were unable to attend the meeting, but desired to state that they felt most anxious to co-operate in any resolutions that the meeting might adopt. (Hear, hear.) Lord Talbot de Malahide proposed the first resolution, which stated the desire of the meeting to record the high sense entertained by his countrymen of the eminent services rendered to science by Captain Francis Leopold McClintock during a period ranging from 1848 to 1859—to congratulate him on his return to his native country, and to express their admiration of his gallantry for Lady Franklin in the late Arctic expedition. (Applause.) Professor Haughton seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted, Captain Sir Robert O'Hagan moved a resolution to the effect, that with the view of carrying out the objects of the meeting an address be presented to Captain McClintock, and that a committee be appointed to recieve subscriptions (not exceeding £1) to procure a suitable testimonial. Dr. Corrigan seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted. The Right Hon. James Whiteside followed in a fervid speech. He moved the adoption of an address to Captain McClintock; and Mr. Napier, M. P., moved the appointment of a committee. Both resolutions were adopted.

FINALE OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC "CONVERT."—During the extreme raging of the fanatic fever in a neighboring town, a woman belonging to the Roman Catholic Church professed to have become a convert to Protestantism, and great was the exultation over the wonderful event. In the rejoicings which took place on the occasion, the ninety and nine were partially forgotten, and numbers of the well-educated and more respectable members of society flocked to see the miracle of revivalism. The poor woman was rapidly pushed through the usual gradations of the delusive drama, then so popular with the multitude. She had been "stricken down;" then had her "visions," and, ultimately, got up to the point of "prophesying." At this stage of the affair, all her sayings were repeated as though each had been the result of inspiration. Ministers of the Protestant Church hastened to hear the treasures of saintly sayings from the lips of the "convert;" and when at last she told of having had conversations with the spirits of departed individuals, and even went the length of stating that she had been in the place of the blest, the curious in such impious gossipings not only listened to the revelations, but actually heard them without a doubt of their truthfulness. Independent of all other considerations, the fact of the woman being a proselyte gave additional interest to the "case." It is always refreshing to the hearts of weak-minded Protestants to catch hold of a sheep straying from the fold of which Pius IX is the shepherd; but, to be able to exhibit, as a trophy of "revival" campaigning, a real live member of the Church of Rome, was quite a triumph, and the rejoicings were loud and lusty in proportion to the greatness of the event. We have said that the new convert had her visions; and, although her legends of what she saw in the next world were decidedly of the earth earthy, her patrons bore all such shortcomings with a fervor of Christian credulity rarely exceeded. At length affairs took a turn; the miracles could not last for ever, and she who had been "starred" about for several weeks gradually fell into the position of a mere mortal. As a matter of course, the "convert" yearned to get back into the bosom of the church she had professed a determination to leave forever. On Sunday last, we understand, a letter was read by the Roman Catholic clergyman, during the celebration of Mass, in which the "convert" begged to be again admitted as one of his people, and honestly avowing that the stories told about having visions were all idle tales, specially got up for the occasion.

[Northern Whig.

FRANCE.

The troops to be sent to China have already made their preparations, and in a few weeks the whole of the French forces will be under way. Several steamers are being built to serve as mail boats, and to bear despatches to the expedition. They are to be of unusual speed, and will be ready to sail by the first of January. Nothing can equal the care taken by the Minister of Marine and of War to render the expedition as efficient as possible, while every precaution is being taken to ensure the comfort of the troops. A great many surgeons are to sail with them.

Colonel Arthur de Montalembert—says The Univers, from which we translate—whose death was announced recently, was the brother of the illustrious orator, and not his cousin, as many journals have asserted. He commanded the first regiment of Chasseurs d'Afrique, which formed part of the army destined to operate against Morocco. He died from an attack of cholera. M. de Montalembert made the campaign of Italy, and was at the battle of Solferino, where he gained by his brilliant valor the grade of Colonel. He was forty-seven years of age, and has left a wife and five children, the eldest of whom is thirteen, and the youngest only three. He was a brave and loyal soldier, and endowed with the noblest character and the highest military qualities, loved and esteemed by all. He died as he lived, a sincere and ardent Christian, by his faith and example doing honor to the name he bore.

BISHOP OF SAVANNAH.—The Bishop of Savannah was born in Wexford. He died in Paris, aged 60, thirty-six years of his life having been devoted to preaching the Gospel in his diocese. His death was the result of exhausiton caused by his apostolic labors. His last moments were solaced by the visits of the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris.

ENGLAND.

The English Government had decided upon making a considerable increase in the army, by the formation of a second battalion to each of the regiments up to and including the Thirty-fifth, by which means an increase equivalent to eleven regiments will be obtained.

Lord Cowley, the British Ambassador to France, had arrived in London, and it was reported that his mission was to lay before the English Government a proposal from the French Government for a simultaneous disarmament by England and France.

Another report is that he was summoned to receive final instructions from the British Cabinet respecting the Congress.

The London Post characterizes the recent Brussels telegraphic dispatch respecting a simultaneous disarmament by France and England as being absurd on the face. It says:—"Disarmament is the very last thing France could ask, the very last thing England could accede to. Our armaments are not at all based upon any French preparations if we adopt measures of a defensive nature; they are undertaken as against all comers, and against combination of Powers. We do not vary in accordance with the varying strength of our neighbors.

In the case of the convict, Dr. Smethurst, accused of poisoning Isabella Banks, a free pardon, under the Great Seal, was recived by Mr. Keene, the governor of Horsemonger lane jail, for the prisoner. In reference to the crime, Sir G. C. Lewis, writing to the Chief Baron of England on the subject, says:—"The necessity which I have felt of advising her Majesty to grant a free pardon in this case has not, as it appears to me, arisen from any defect in the constitution of the proceedings of our criminal tribunals. It has arisen from the imperfection of medical science, and from the fallibility of judgment, in an obscure malady, even of skillful and experienced practitioners.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The Nord, of November 21, in a long article headed "Spain and England in Morocco," gives the following advice to the first named Power:—"Spain is right not to notice all those clamors of England. She can be sure of the sympathies of Europe in the campaign which she undertakes against the barbarians of the North of Africa. It is the cause and the interest of civilization which she carries to Morocco, as France did in Algeria thirty years ago, notwithstanding the protests of England in favor of the Algerian pirates."

CHINA.

The Opinione Nationale, speaking of the expedition against China, has the following in its issue of the 21st:—"We, Frenchmen, have in this sad affair a very poor *role*, which is anything but appropriate to our great and generous nation. We have just defended the good right in Italy; shall we now, as adventurous champions, engage in a contest against an immense empire—a contest from which we have nothing to gain—to aid proud allies in opening a market of four millions of souls, where they will pour, without profit to our national industry, their exhaustless products from Birmingham and Manchester, and their opium from India, the traffic in which was lately stigmatized by an English paper as second in infamy to the traffic in slaves.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of the 12th of November had been telegraphed to London. The death of Nena Sahib had been announced at Alahabad in large printed handbills, but is was regarded as a *ruse* by the Nena himself, to prevent the winter campaign which was soon to be commenced against him.

THE PROPOSED EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

It would appear that the assembling of the proposed Congress, at which all the impending Italian difficulties are to be settled, is about as far off as ever. There are various reports to the effect that the delay is caused by Austria, which it is said had placed many difficulties in the way.

AUSTRIA.

On the day when the treaty ratifications were exchanged at Zurich, M. Armand delivered to the Austrian Plenipotentiary a draft at sight for twenty million of florins. The remaining eighty millions are to be paid in four instalments at short intervals.

An Austrian imperial letter orders the Ministers to grant a full amnesty to all persons compromised by the part they have taken in Italian affairs. This amnesty will apply to civil as well as military persons. Criminal offences of no political character are to be excepted.

☞ A printer at Paris wrote a tragedy called *Joshua*, which he printed in the most beautiful type, and gave a copy to the celebrated Bodoni, a brother printer at Parma. "What do you think of my tragedy?" asked the author. "Full of beauties!" exclaimed Bodoni; "your characters are perfect—exquisite—especially the capitals!"

☞ It is impossible to avoid the use of terms of art. An author, while discussing the corn-law question, was heard to inquire what price bread was *published* at; and a printer's boy, just returned from delivering a letter, declared that he found the place out at last, "but it was at the top of the house, and he had to open *half a quire of doors* before he got to it."

Dobbs says tailors would make splendid dragoons, they *charge* so!

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—The Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Havre, per the United States steamer FULTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 17th day of December, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

METROPOLITAN RECORD.

JOHN MULLALY.....Editor and Proprietor.

It will be the object of this Journal to supply the Catholic portion of the community with all the important and interesting news of the Catholic world, and particularly with information in regard to events and occurrences connected with the Church in the United States.

It is designed to make THE RECORD a good and desirable family journal, and it will, therefore, contain a great variety of useful, interesting, and instructive reading matter. Its readers will also be duly informed of the progress of events in the secular as well as the religious world.

The progress of Catholic Educational Institutions will meet with that attention to which they are entitled by their importance. Church Dedications occurring in and about the city of New York, will be fully and accurately reported.

Due care and attention will be given to the Literary Department, and new publications reviewed or noticed, as their character and pretensions may deserve.

Each number will contain one or two stories; and it will be the design of the Editor to make its Miscellaneous reading both entertaining and instructive.

The editorial columns will be devoted to a discussion of the prominent topics of the day, and all other subjects that properly come within the scope of such a journal. No part will be taken in political controversy, nor in the disputes between partizan politicians.

The business department will be carried on with that strict attention to all its details, without which no paper can expect to succeed, no matter how liberally supported, or how ably conducted; and all the business transactions of the establishment will be conducted on a cash basis.

In conclusion, the Editor refers with pride and pleasure to the following letter of approval from the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York:

NEW YORK, Nov. 3, 1858.

"DEAR SIR: I have read carefully your plan of a Catholic paper, and approve of the same in all its parts. Its scope is new and comprehensive, and will fill up a chasm without necessarily interfering with other papers already established. You have my sanction to proceed with as little delay as possible, and you shall have my approbation and support.

"Yours, faithfully, in Christ,
† JOHN, Archbishop of New York."

This journal will be published weekly at No. 371 Broadway, and delivered to city and mail subscribers on the following terms:

Price per year served by carrier..... $3 00
Price per year served by mail..... 2 50
Price per copy, for six copies or more.... 2 00

To Canadian subscribers THE RECORD will be served for $3 per year, as there is an advance of fifty cents in the postage; while to subscribers in Ireland it will be $3 50, for the same reason.

The advertising rates are as follows:

To transient advertisers....12½ cents per line.
To yearly advertisers..... 5 cents per line.

No paper will be sent till the receipt of the subscription.

All orders and communications should be addressed to the Editor, No. 371 Broadway.

☞ This paper is published solely by JOHN MULLALY, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 17, 1859.

THE TEMPORALI POSSESSIONS OF THE POPE NECESSARY TO HIS INDEPENDENCE.

The enemies of religion, for more than half a century, have not ceased to labor, by every means which depraved human ingenuity could invent, for the overthrow of the Catholic faith. The heresies of two or three preceding centuries had prepared the way for the blasphemies and the ridicule which open and outspoken infidelity, towards the close of the last age, employed against the Church. First—the dogmas of the Catholic Church were assailed on what was supposed to be a theological arena of free discussion. This course, on the part of the enemies of religion, served but to bring out the truth of the Church's doctrines, surrounded by evidences clear and irrefragible. The next ground of the assault was to concentrate the whole force of heresy and infidelity combined, against the legitimacy of the title by which the Sovereign Pontiff ruled, as of right, the whole Catholic Church. Neither did this succeed. And now the same adversaries, lowering their claims in harmony with their defeats, direct all their force against the temporal power of the Holy Father.

Will this last expedient of wicked men succeed? We trust not. It is true that God, with or without the temporal dominion, which ages have confirmed as belonging to the Holy See, will never leave unfulfilled those divine promises which the Saviour of men made to His Church. At the same time, it is certain that the recognized spiritual head and Father on earth of 200,000,000 of Catholics must be an object of the deepest interest to his children all over the world. We rejoice in his joys; we are afflicted deeply by his afflictions, and deeply sympathize in his sorrows.

It is impossible, however, to disguise or overlook the fact, that not a few Catholics, led away perhaps by the current prejudices of the age and of the world, are ready to acquiesce in the opinion that it would be as well if the Sovereign Pontiff had nothing whatever to do with temporal affairs; so that he might devote himself exclusively to the universal interests of the flock committed to his care.

Before they come to this hasty conclusion, it would be well if they would examine on what grounds it is founded. As a temporal prince, have they ever inquired whether the Sovereign Pontiff did not possess as fair a title as any prince, or any monarch, or any sovereign in the world? If his title is, in all respects legitimate, as acknowledged by all nations, why should he, how could he, give it up at the caprice of political diplomacy? If it were his private patrimony he could do with it as he pleased. If it were a question even of his personal liberty, he could imitate the glorious example of Pius VI and Pius VII. But it is the patrimony of the Church—it is a trust—it is a sacred inheritance, connected with the supremacy, and is distinct from the individual Pontiff.

In this view of the case, it is peculiarly gratifying to the Catholic world to behold how the Holy Father and his most eminent advisers resist all aggressions of diplomacy on the ancient and perpetual right of the Sovereign Pontiff to govern his own States as an independent Prince.

It is true that the temporal power of the Sovereign Pontiff, and of the States which he governs is, in the balance of European diplomacy, insignificant. But still we dare to venture the opinion that Europe, if it should consent to a removal of the keystone in the arch of its general system, will see stone after stone removed from its present position, until nothing but the lower foundations will be traceable. Deprive the Sovereign Pontiff of his title, and there is a fearful beginning of the end, even in the order of human governments. Austria, Bavaria, Sardinia, England, Russia, Belgium, Holland, not to speak of other States, with regard to the claims of their sovereigns, are but upstarts of yesterday as compared with the title by which the Sovereign Pontiff governs the Papal States. Never, however, has greater unanimity prevailed throughout the Catholic world than we now see in regard to this subject of the temporal power of the Holy Father, and never has a question arisen which has so tested the fidelity of each individual member of the Church. It is this unanimity which has confounded and defeated the machinations of designing men, and which shows that in all things affecting the condition of the Church and the independence of the Pope they present an undivided front.

THE FRENCH INVASION OF ENGLAND —AN ALARMING EXCITEMENT ALL OVER GREAT BRITAIN.

Our European advices by the Persia assure us that when that vessel left Liverpool all England was laboring in an intense national agony of fear caused by the apprehension of a speedy invasion of the shores of the country by the troops of Napaleon. The convulsion may be described as mortal, and it was felt by all classes of the people, from the Queen on her throne down to the humblest bumpkin of Yorkshire, whose boast heretofore has been that he "knew nothing 'cept his 'osses." In a diplomatic and military point of view the nation was *in extremis* for her imperial but most imperious neighbor was about to drag her statesmen before a Congress of European potentates, represented by their most astute agents, in Paris, who would test the sincerity of her past and present policy toward Italy, and the continent in general, without fear, and with little affection.

Having confounded her before her royal peers in such an assemblage, what is to prevent Napoleon launching *a small portion* of the huge military and naval force under his command against her shores, while she is still reeling under the weight of the storm of mingled indignation and scorn which will inevitably be raised against her, when, with her Cabinet prestige reduced to the lowest ebb by such an expose, she emerges from the door of this grand Council Chamber? Nothing whatever. One of her own legislators, Mr. Newdegate, M. P., has shown, indeed, that it is very probable he will do so, and the same gentleman has confessed, in a speech delivered at Bury, the other day, that he can do so, and do it with every possibility of a triumphant march on London.

Mr. Newdegate points out—as we did some months ago in THE RECORD—that if Napoleon attacked Portsmouth with fifty thousand men, on a steam flotilla of war, suddenly, he would likely take it. We are of opinion he would *certainly do so*. With Portsmouth in his hands he would have a most formidable basis for operations, and gain, as proved during the Crimean struggle, the most paramount advantage in modern coastway, that of having the sea around him open. His steam navy from Cherbourg could easily keep it so, and with some fifty thousand men added to what would remain of his first division of conquerors, he could begin his march for the metropolis.

The dread of such conquerors has caused the Palmerston Cabinet and leading journals of London to contradict some of their most recently asserted principles and most ancient boasts, at the same moment that it has compelled them to a profession of an abandonment of that spirit of distrust and persecution which they have ever held toward Irishmen.

In the first place England agrees to enter the Italo-European Congress, although Lord John Russell, with all the vindictiveness of his nature, announced to Parliament that as "she had no interest in the war and had not been consulted on the Villafranca treaty arrangement she would not send a representative to it." Napoleon, however, wants her there *and she must go, and by going sanction the treaty of Villafranca as a basis of future settlement with the formation of an Italian Confederation under the Presidency of the Pope*, provided the other powers vote it. A nice situation truly, for the leading Protestant power of the world, and the author of the "Minto Mission" of 1848, the concealed, but really active, cause of the revolution in and exile of the Pope from Rome.

On the other hand, we hear The London Times acknowledge that Napoleon commands the French press as he does the army; and acknowledge it with some satisfaction also. Why? For the reason that The Times may, as it has done, beg of him to ask of the editors an abatement of their general abuse of England. The Times says, to be sure, it were better to have a press entirely free, but as the Emperor controls it "*why not silence it for a season?*" What a disgusting shift for a nation which has so pertinaciously cried out "Free Press," "Freedom of Speech," "England the palladium of Liberty," and so forth? England asks for a general press-gag law of France, but ah! the papers show that *thirty millions of Frenchmen despise her*, and that Cherbourg is fearfully near; and has she not herself persecuted the press in its infancy, the last of her martyrs having passed away only a few months ago, in the person of Leigh Hunt.

We will consider her most abject, but really most subtle, anti-invasion plan last. An "order" has been issued from the War Office *directing* the embodiment of *volunteer companies* in London composed of Irishmen, to be called "Irish Volunteers." Surely this is not a British paper signed at the Horse Guards. An "order" *directing* the formation of "*volunteer* companies"!! Had not the Duke of Wellington so persistently hated his native land in life, we should say that the shade of his Grace hovered about the scene of his former official labors, and that this was really a "bull;" but nations when in trepidation are not very choice in their phraseology more than individuals. To get the Irishmen in arms on her side is England's object, and no matter how it is done if it be done. The "Irish volunteer" order proves that England sees a tremendous mine of danger in the presence in her great cities of hundreds of thousands of Irishmen who, animated by the sympathies of race and fired with the opportunity of avengement of national wrongs, would be very likely to affiliate with the French provided they landed.

These Irish exiles have been actively accumulating in the cities of England, from Liverpool to London, thence to Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, and other seats of manufacture and trade, for forty years. They have never yet mixed, as a race, with the Saxons, for no association of crowded street or busy workshop could unite them, so that from St. Giles's in London to the "Little Ireland" of Manchester, they live as a distinct class. Although Great Britain has always kept a large military garrison in Ireland, it is only just now she openly proclaims that she is aware of the fact that *Ireland has a huge army on her soil;* an army inured to toil by misfortune, and which embraces in its ranks artisans of every description, and "brigades" of crowbar and pickaxe men, so lithe and enduring that her chief towns would be razed to the ground in forty hours if they operated with a French invading force.

To provide against this, if possible, to disunite the Irish in England and array them against the Celts of France, with whom they so readily amalgamate in family connection and trade interest, as seen now in Paris, Rouen, Lille and all the provinces of the empire, is the real intent of the "Irish London Volunteer" order. It is a bold and dangerous experiment, but fear sometimes prompts a temporary courage, and a dangerous crisis justifies a dangerous remedy.

When Napoleon's uncle pressed England so closely that the soil of Ireland was completely denuded of her regular army, she called for "Irish volunteers," and was liberally responded to, as may be learned from the following return of the Yeomanry and Volunteer Corps, raised in Ireland in the year 1803, upon the reported intention of Napoleon I to invade England. The totals are:

Cavalry	10,277
Infantry	64,756
Captains	1,126
Subalterns	2,206
Sergeants	3,578
Drummers, &c	1,003
General total	82,941

The British persecutions which were given in return for this grand military effort, have scattered these brave men and their children to the four corners of the earth, but the material of an "Irish army," of double the strength now indicated, is *within England at present*, and no man *knows it better than Napoleon III.*

Should he improve his knowledge, and by a treaty of London, which might be shorter than that of Villafranca, give them a complete measure of Catholic emancipation; restore the revenues of the Established Church to the poor to whom they belong; abolish the right of first inheritance, and give every free born Englishman an interest in the land and a right to support from the soil, he will prove himself the greatest lay friend Ireland ever had, from St. Pat-

rick's day to that of O'Connell, and the best benefactor ever the toiling millions met with from the day Magna Charta was signed to that on which the Corn Laws were repealed.

THE METROPOLITAN RECORD FOR 1860.

As we shall enter upon the second volume of The METROPOLITAN RECORD with the beginning of the year 1860, we have a few words to say in regard to the future. And, in the first place, we shall commence by returning our sincere thanks not alone to the Catholic community, but to our fellow-citizens of other denominations, for the liberal and generous support which we have thus far received. It is true that when we commenced the publication of The METROPOLITAN RECORD, we did so upon a system which was calculated to obtain for us at first only a limited circulation, but we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the rule we have adopted. A cash basis is in fact the only one on which a newspaper can be successfully conducted, and holding to this belief, it is our intention to continue as we began—by requiring payments to be invariably made in advance. While on this subject we may say we are glad to perceive that the cash system has been adopted by a very considerable number of our Catholic cotemporaries through out the country, and we have no doubt that it will prove, as it has in our own case, the best for themselves and consequently for all those who desire the continued success of the papers to which they subscribe.

And now, as to what we ourselves propose to do in return for the liberal support which we have received. In our first number we informed the public that it was our intention to make The RECORD, in the full acceptation of the term, "a Catholic family paper," a paper which we hoped would be always received as a welcome visitor. We have labored sincerely and faithfully to this end, while it has been at the same time our earnest endeavor to render our paper in no respect inferior in its secular reading and general news department to any other weekly in the country. In the coming year it shall be our aim so to improve the general character of The RECORD, in all its departments, as to gain for it the continued support and confidence of the Catholic population throughout the United States. At present, though not quite a year in existence, we have subscribers in every State of the Union, in Canada, in Ireland, France, and other countries, and we have no reason, therefore, to complain of the measure of support which has thus far been given to our enterprize. It is our intention in the first number of our second volume to re-publish the engraving representing the exterior of the Cathedral, as the large edition which we isued was inadequate to supply the great demand. It is also our intention to give in the same number an elaborate engraving of the in terior of the same edifice, with a full and more detailed description than has been heretofore published. We shall, therefore, issue an unusually large edition of the first number, and we would take this opportunity of asking our agents in New York and adjoining cities, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, New Orleans, Cincinnati, and other parts of the United States and elsewhere, to send in their orders at the earliest possible moment.

It is particularly gratifying, as a proof of the favor in which THE RECORD is held, to hear of the generally expressed desire to preserve it for binding, and it has been a cause of considerable regret that we have not been always able to supply back numbers. In our second volume we shall, however, endeavor to provide against all deficiencies of the kind by printing an additional number over our actual circulation.

Before concluding, we have a few words to say to our city subscribers. There have, we are aware, been just cause for complaint in some instances in regard to the irregular weekly delivery of our paper, and we have always endeavored, when such cases of neglect have been brought to our notice, to prevent their repetition. During the first two months these complaints were, we must confess, somewhat numerous, and it is with the view of preventing the possibility of their occurrence in the coming year that we now refer to the matter. The prolific, and we may say the chief cause of the difficulty is to be found in the fact that many of our subscribers have taken the papers from carriers who have not been appointed or authorized by the EDITOR, and who could not consequently be held responsible by him for neglect or irregularity in the delivery of the paper. We would, therefore, request all those who desire to subscribe for the year 1860, and who would prefer to pay the carrier as the paper is delivered from week to week, to send in their names and addresses to our office before the 1st of January next. We would also warn the public against paying their subscription to any so-called agents or canvassers, unless they can show a certificate from the office, and can furnish them with a receipt on a printed bill coming from our establishment.

All business and other communications should be addressed to the Editor and Proprietor, who is the sole publisher of this paper.

COTTON CULTIVATION IN THE BRITISH COLONIES—ENGLAND'S EXERTIONS FOR AN INDEPENDENT SUPPLY.

English merchants and English statesmen have made the most strenuous exertions during many years past in order to insure a successful cultivation of cotton in the various colonial possessions of their country, and thus become, as far as possible, independent of foreign produce for the supply of an article essentially necessary to their commercial greatness. Monied corporations, having this object alone in view, have been formed in London, Manchester, Liverpool, and other large towns, and agents, well supplied with funds, have been despatched by these bodies to India, the West India islands, the Coast of Africa, the Ionian Islands, and other places in order that every variety of soil and climate should be tested as to its capacity to nurture the plant.

The result of these united efforts has assumed some importance just now, and the statistical returns of the Board of Trade in London lately issued furnish curious information on the subject. We find that during the nine months ending the 30th of September last England imported eight millions twenty-three thousand and eighty-two hundreds (weight) of raw cotton—of which amount eight hundred and eighty-three thousand and eighty-eight hundreds (weight) came from British India, and sixty-one thousand, four hundred and seventy-hundreds (weight) from countries not enumerated. Thus we see that Great Britain has succeeded in raising *about one-eighth of her raw cotton material for one year in countries other than the United States.* The fact is important in international, commercial, and social points of view.

A "Blue Book" of colonial statistics affords some useful information as to the value of this supply and its sources. The cotton exported from India in the year 1857 cost $21,189,745, a large increase on the total sale profits of the foregoing twelve months, which was added in 1858, Ceylon exported in the same year six thousand, eight hundred and eighty-six bales of cotton, but imported about the same amount; the exports and imports being both of English growth. The Mauritius exported five thousand one hundred and fifty-one hundreds (weight) of cotton, and Gambia, in Africa, sent out thirteen tons of the same article. Gambia did not send her produce to England, however, as it went to other places along the African shore. The Bahama Islands sent home four thousand, four hundred and sixty-seven bales; but about one-half of this amount was American cotton saved from wrecks or picked up adrift at sea.

Grenada and Trinidad have not yet produced any cotton for export. Half an acre of land was planted in Saint Lucia in the year 1857, and the yield was looked on as favorable. The cotton raised and consumed at home in Grenada in 1857 was sold for $9,765, whilst the crop of Trinidad brought in $2,290 under similar circumstances. In the Ionian Islands there were *one thousand six hundred and sixteen acres* of land tilled with cotton in the year 1858. This was mostly in Cephelonia, and the total crop weighed *thirty-four thousand two hundred and seventy-five pounds.* It is not stated whether any, or the whole, of this cotton was exported, but it is set forth that its prices in the Ionian markets ranged from nine to twenty-three cents per pound.

It appears that no other British possession has grown any cotton up to the present moment, but the exhibit now given, prepared for The RECORD from official papers, proves that a good deal has been done by her leading men in the line of what may be termed a home cotton culture. We should observe that in most instances the raw article was of a very coarse description, and suited for the manufacture of rough fabrics only.

Had England engaged in these extended experiments with a hearty wish of diffusing her enormous capital over the colonies by promoting employment, and thus affording avenues of healthy industrial employment to her subjected peoples abroad, she would be entitled to all praise. She was not actuated by such feeling, however.

Since the day of American Independence she has been galled at the idea of becoming a national consumer of American corn and cotton, and in order to have a food supply near her door she reduced Ireland to the condition of a vast potato field. The cotton she could not come at so easily, and of late years she found herself actually tributary to our great planters for the wherewith to keep her spindles in motion and her *over-toiled mechanics from revolution.*

She need owe us no ill will for this. If her colonial cotton should supply all her wants we are content. Our Southern friends are not dependent on the produce of their plantations for bread. They are *free-landed proprietors,* having no rents, no tithes, and very light taxes to pay; consequently they do not crave England as a customer, it is she begs of them to be exporters. Indeed it is pretty clear to us that, owing to the vast demand for American manufactured goods which will soon spring up in China, Japan, and other portions of the East, combined with the necessity of clothing our accumulating millions of citizens from native mills, we will soon be forced to tell England that we can send her no more cotton, an announcement which would scatter her power from Gambia to the Bahamas most effectually.

DREAD OF REVOLUTION IN EUROPEAN PROTESTANT STATES—A SHARP REPRESSION AND SALUTARY RESULT.

The Duke of Anhalt, who rules over a small Protestant State in the Germanic Confederation, has just now restored to the people committed to his care the enjoyment of popular representative institutions—they having been completely deprived of all their franchises in the year 1848–'49. Fearing the consequences of the revolutionary mania then spreading all over the continent, the Duke, by a stroke of his pen, suspended the constitution of the country for a season, watched over its integrity himself, and, after ten years of care, returns it to his subjects intact. Prudence dictated the apparent violence, but patriotism applauds the act, feeling its benefit.

When we reflect that the Duchy of Anhalt constitutes an integral portion of the powerful confederation of Germany, is surrounded on every side by Prussian Saxony, has a population almost exclusively Protestant, and maintains a standing army of twelve hundred men—to almost eighteen thousand people—it may be asked why the Duke resorted to such a high-handed measure? The reply is simple—He feared the consequences of the aimless, rabid, and irreligious violence which he saw raging around him, and in order to check native agitators, and foreign foes, he secured the constitution by removing it from sight.

In this matter we can see the injustice done to the Holy Father, the Pope, by the assertions of his enemies, who say if he had given so-called "reforms" in 1848, he would not have been attacked in his authority then or at present. Unprejudiced persons know this to be false, for immediately on his accession to the Pontifical throne Pius the Ninth, prompted by naturally kind feelings, commenced many moderate changes in administrative affairs, from the conclusion of which he was affrighted by the howls of Garibaldi and his abettors and the assaults of the revolutionary cannon on the gates of the Eternal City. Since the time of his restoration to his patrimony, the Pope has gone on in a career of temperate and judicious reform, but it has not had the effect of neutralizing the malevolence of his persecutors, for, as we know, just after ten years he is again sought to be encompassed by the same foul agencies, headed by the same men, who are counselled to deprive him of his throne by others more cunning, if not "more wicked" than themselves.

Had Pius the Ninth suspended the civil constitution of Rome and the Legations in 1848, suddenly declared martial law, and ruled absolutely ever since, what an outcry we would have had; but the Duke of Anhalt effected the act amidst his fellow-Protestants, and neither Prussia, England nor Russia ever interfered on behalf of the people. Surely his subjects are as dear to the "Great Powers" as are the Romagnese.

GARIBALDI'S RESIGNATION OF HIS ITALIAN COMMAND HIS MILITARY PROMOTION ON THE RETROGADE PLAN.

Captain Dalgetty, Scott's beau ideal of a hireling soldier, is made to inform us that after serving his "immortal Master Gustavus Adolphus" in the Low Countries wars, he was for a long time out of employment and forced to go frequently without food for a day or so. On such occasions the doughty Captain uttered no complaint; but when hunger pained him keenly, he "drew the buckle of his sword belt a hole or two tighter round his waist," and jogged on in quest of war, and consequent, work.

It really appears as if the famous General Garibaldi will, if spared for a few years, be forced to adopt the miserable expedient suggested by the field experiences of his great Scotch prototype, that is, provided Garibaldi should still pursue the profession of arms and not return to the profits of honest trade. His unexplained resignation of the high sounding title of Commander-in-Chief of the Tuscan army of Central Italy, recalls to our recollection the fact that he has for ten years past had all his promotion on a retrogade, or, as he himself perhaps would call it, "fall back" plan.

In 1848 Garibaldi was styled the "Commander of Rome," "Head of the Army," the "Triumvir of Regenerated Italy," and other such appellations. Having failed

at that time in his Vandal designs on the treasures of Science, Art, Song, and general literature belonging to the Christian world, stored in the Eternal City, he has got along much after the fashion of Dalgetty ever since, till in 1859, we find him rated as a sort of Lieutenant, by the grace of the King, in the army of Sardinia. The fact is suggestive of reflection, and not a little extraordinary as showing how impotent, except for momentary disorder, are the efforts of these European revolutionists.

Garibaldi now stands on the war rolls of Sardinia and before the world, in what we may call an *amphibious* character as a man-at-arms. He had his first regular commission in the Sardinian Navy, and served as a "light-hearted tar" on board a Piedmontese war vessel, until he was deprived of his rank and put out of the service by Charles Albert on account of his infantile murmurings of the very same revolutionary doctrines for the practice of which, when used against the Pope, he has been so applauded by Victor Emanuel, the son of his royal persecutor. When Garibaldi was thus suddenly hauled "ashore" he had a very ill feeling toward the House of Savoy, and after drawing his belt a hole or so tighter, like Dalgetty, he, we presume, vowed that he himself was

"As good a King as that King there."

So he went about to make his words true.

After a time he took to the water again in command of the fleet of Rosas in the war of Buenos Ayres. Thus he loomed up, as it were, "from the depths," and no doubt despatched tremendous reports of his position to Italy, although he commanded only a few American brigs which were sold in consequence of not being able to get South American freights owing to the blockade of the ports of Buenos Ayres. When that constitutional effervescence of our Southern neighbors ended, the Italian mariner was again out of work. During the interval we fear that the circle of the sword-belt had to be narrowed very considerably.

Landing in the United States, fortune smiled on Garibaldi and offered him a splendid "chance," the only good one he ever had, of becoming a great man in the paths of honest toil. After he opened his candle factory on Staten Island he got on excellently, and if we ever ventured on a pun we should say that it was when handling the wicks there that the General really made "both ends meet" satisfactorily.

Forgetting, however, the safe maxim of "In medio tutissimus ibis," or "a middle course is safest," he gave up the trade and took to agitation and finally to arms again.

When the Italian war broke out his friend (?) Napoleon wished Garibaldi to join the army of Victor Emmanuel; but he refused, for he entertains a very poor opinion of the military genius of the King, and imagined that he could use the revolutionary element as a means of returning to Rome or, at least, as a help to a powerful independent command. After the peace of Villafranca he was, by some legerdemain, placed in command of the Tuscan army, and, with a sailor's simplicity, imagined himself a leading personage to be consulted in all future negotiations.

But alas for the hopes of Generals who "put faith in Princes," we now hear that without any ostensible reason Garibaldi has had to resign his high commission and seek service from the man whose father dismissed him, and on whom he looks as being far inferior in mental capacity to himself.

After the session of the European Congress it is likely that Victor Emmanuel will have to reduce his standing army greatly, when we may hope to hear our indefatigable newsboys crying out some day, "Extra Herald, arrival of Ga'baldi at Staten Island." This time we hope he will have thrown away the sword and sword-belt forever.

Obituary.

RIGHT REV. JOHN BARRY, D. D., BISHOP OF SAVANNAH.

It is with regret we announce the death of this zealous and devoted prelate. By late news from Europe we learn that he died at Paris on the 20th of November having attained the age of sixty, thirty-six years of which were spent in the arduous labors of the priesthood.

The deceased prelate was a native of the County Wexford, Ireland, the same county in which his namesake, and, as we understand, his relative, Commodore John Barry, the "Father of the American Navy," was born. Bishop Barry was distinguished for his untiring zeal and self-sacrificing devotion in the performance of the duties of hi sacred calling. Indeed, his death was hastened by his unceasing duties, as we are informed by The Univers that it "was the result of utter exhaustion, caused by his apostolic labors." His last moments, as we are told by the same paper, were solaced by the visits of the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, and the affectionate devotion and anxious cares of the Freres Hospitalers of St. Jean de Dieu, to whose establishment the deceased Bishop retired about a month since. His obsequies were celebrated the 22d of November, at the Church of the Foreign Missions, and his remains have been temporarily deposited at the Cemetery of Mont Parnasse. The body was laid out in state, and during the entire time the house of the Freres was crowded by peasons anxious to show their respect for the deceased prelate. Mgr. Amanthon, Missionary Bishop of the Order of the Dominicans, presided at the funeral ceremonies; the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris being unable to attend was represented by the Abbe Veron, V. G.—A large number of the clergy, the pupils and directors of the Irish College, M. des Glajeux, President of the Faith, and several distinguished laymen assisted at the funeral.

MRS. ANNA D. WOOD.

The announcement of the death of this lady on last Friday morning was received with unfeigned sorrow by a large circle of friends. Mrs. Wood was the wife of the Mayor elect, and was esteemed and respected by all who knew her for her many estimable qualities as a wife, a mother, and a friend. The deceased lady was thirty-seven years old at the time of her death and had been married about nineteen years. Her father was the late James L. Richardson, of Auburn, New York, who occupied a prominent position among the Judiciary of this State. A few days before her death Mrs. Wood gave birth to a daughter, and has left behind her seven children, three of whom are boys.

Official notice was taken of the death of Mrs. Wood by the Mayor and Common Council of this city, and resolutions of sympathy for the bereaved husband and family were adopted. The funeral, which took place last Monday morning, was attended by a large number of friends, and the officials of the City Government.

We copy the following from The New York Herald, adding our sincere sympathy for Mr. Wood in his sad bereavement:—"She always manifested a strong interest in the political pursuits of her husband, and in her social sphere was remarked for intelligent and comprehensive knowledge on all important questions affecting the public welfare. She had conceived with much earnestness the idea of a popular vindication of her husband by his re-election to the office of Mayor by the people of this city, and she was greatly cheered and consoled, it seems, with the announcement of his success, although she did not survive the event beyond two days."

Lectures of the Very Rev. Dr. Cahill.

The simple announcement of the fact that Dr. Cahill is to deliver a lecture, is sufficient of itself to attract an immense audience, and it is a matter of doubt whether there is a building in the city large enough to hold all that desire to hear him. His reputation as a lecturer is second to that of no other in the civilized world. With a thorough knowledge of the minutest details of the science of Astronomy, he embraces the rare faculty of making himself understood on the most difficult parts of the subject—a faculty which has justly acquired for him a popularity exceeding that, perhaps, of any living lecturer. His style of delivery, his perfect command of language, and full, deep voice, leave nothing to be desired to complete the *tout ensemble* of the popular orator. On those points, however, the New York public will soon have an opportunity of judging for themselves, as Dr. Cahill is to deliver a lecture on Sunday evening, the 18th inst., at the Academy of Music, for the benefit of the Institution of Mercy, corner of Houston and Mulberry streets.

The following tributes of the English press to the ability of the distinguished lecturer will be read with interest:

THE LONDON PRESS ON DR. CAHILL.

Dr. Cahill's Lecture on Astronomy.—The public prints during the last year have placed the name of Dr. Cahill before society in rather a distinguished point of view; the amount of praise bestowed upon him by his friends being, perhaps, more than balanced by the political acrimony of those who may be called his opponents. Curiosity, therefore, has been considerably excited in the metropolis to see this Irish philosophical, polemical and political priest; and we must say that we, too, have shared considerably in this public feeling. We entered the Hanover Rooms on Wednesday evening, prepared for a treat of no ordinary kind, both in reference to the man himself and to the sublime subject of his lecture. On his entering the room and receiving the warm welcome of the entire audience, his unaffected manners and graceful acknowledgement of the compliment paid him, convinced us that, in the first instance, he was a perfect gentleman; and secondly, that he knew how to appreciate the character of his audience and his own position. We noticed that the auditory, which nearly filled every seat in the room, was composed principally of respectable Irish residents in London, interspersed here and there with several high English names.

The subject of the lecture was most interesting, and although a preliminary discourse, may be looked upon as the very last question in physical astronomy, viz: The equilibrium of the solar system. There can be no doubt that Dr. Cahill stands in the first rank of mathematical scholars, and in treating his subject, evidences are occasionally given of his perfect familiarity with the varied departments of natural philosophy. Mechanics, optics, mineralogy, are glanced at with (if we may be allowed the phrase) such a careless cleverness as would indicate that the highest departments of science are mere playthings in his hands; and that he converses with indifference upon subjects that master the strength of even remarkable intellects. We do not wonder, therefore, that Dr. Cahill is a favorite lecturer, for he flings so much light upon his subject by his singular clearness of expression, that he places the most abstruse points within the easy intelligence of the humblest capacity. We must confess that we have been exceedingly instructed and entertained by his first lecture; and if the remaining series advance in scientific interest, as they promise to do, we have no hesitation in saying that Dr. Cahill will leave London carrying with him the reputation of a gentleman and a scholar far beyond the most sanguine expectations of his warmest friends and most ardent admirers. [Sunday Times.

Astronomical Lecture.—Last night the Rev. Dr. Cahill delivered the first of a series of lectures on astronomy in the Hanover Square Rooms. In the course of a lengthened exposition, delivered with singular clearness and remarkable for great fluency of diction, he explained, amongst other matters, the laws of gravitation, the composition of forces, the motion derived from projectile and centripetal forces, the centre of gravity, momentum and equilibrium of the solar system, the lever, and the self-adjustment of the sun to maintain the equilibrium. [Globe.

Dr. Cahill's Lectures.—The above eminent divine and distinguished scholar delivered the first of a course of lectures on astronomy in Hanover Square Rooms, on the evening of Wednesday last. The large room was crowded by a most respectable auditory, comprising several clergymen and a great number of the leading Catholic gentry. The reverend lecturer appeared himself to be in good health. His reception was most warm and enthusiastic. It reflected a great degree of credit on the Catholics of London. It realized the expectations we had formed. It was an earnest of the success we predicted. These were founded on a knowledge of the lecturer's fame and abilities, and they were verified by a triumphant proof of the discrimination of an intelligent public. [Standard.

The announcement in regard to Dr. Cahill's scientific lectures, will be found in our advertising columns.

The Duke of Cumberland told Dr. Price that he had read his pamphlet on the National Debt with much delight, and sat up so late to finish it, that it had almost blinded him. "Rather strange," said the author, "that it should have such an effect on your royal highness, for it has opened the eyes of everybody else."

NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

Thirty-Sixth Congress.

The Thirty-Sixth Congress met on Monday, the 5th of December. Very little, or rather we should say no, business has yet been transacted, but the members are not likely to have very idle times this session. If, in addition to the amount of work left over from last Congress, the acquisition of Cuba, the Pacific Railroad bill, the Homestead bill, and many others, we add the pre-eminently important and exciting subject of Harper's Ferry, we must admit that the position of a Member of Congress is at present no sinecure.

SENATE.

In the Senate, Mr. Mason of Virginia submitted a resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the fact of the Harper's Ferry invasion, the number of citizens who lost their lives, and who aided the insurgents and supplied their means.

Mr. Hale regretted that the subject had been brought up until after Christmas, as it would give rise to feelings not at all in accordance with the season. He considered that the committee should consist of learned men who were posted in philology, psychology and theology; he would therefore decline acting on the Committee. He accused the South of heaping obloquy on the North, and alluded to an advertisement in a Southern paper offering a reward of ten thousand dollars for the head of a distinguished citizen of Ohio. He concluded by denouncing the Supreme Court of the United States for truckling to the slave power.

Mr. Hunter made some remarks, in the course of which he said that it was the sympathy of some and the indifference of others at the North that alarmed the Southerners, and not the mad attempt of John Brown. The South, he asserted, could take care of herself, and they only waited to see what action the General Government would take.

An interesting debate on Helper's "Impending Crisis" followed, in which it was charged that Mr. Sherman, a candidate for the Speakership of the House, had signed and approved it. It was asserted by his friends that he had signed it without being aware of its contents, but Mr. Clingman said he must, however, be aware that he was a thief, even if he did not know that he was an Abolitionist, for he fled from North Carolina, where he had been convicted of stealing. Mr. Chandler was of opinion that all traitors should be hung, whether it was John Brown or Gov. Seward. Mr. Trumbull was anxious that an inquiry should be instituted relative to the sacking of an arsenal at Missouri, which gave rise to a lengthened debate. Mr. Slidell gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the acquisition of Cuba, and Mr. Johnson gave similar notice with regard to the Homestead bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A Speaker has not been elected as yet, though one candidate, Mr. Sherman, has obtained one hundred and ten votes. Six more will elect him. The time of the House was consumed on this question, and in debates on Helper's "Impending Crisis," which were exciting and prolonged, in the course of which many members who had indorsed the book protested that they were ignorant of its contents, having never read it, and emphatically denied all participation in its sentiments. The two members from Illinois came very near having a personal collision, one attacking Judge Douglas the other defending him, but through the intervention of friends the storm blew over.

A Curious Story of Waterloo.—Everybody was in expectation of a battle. It was known in England that Napoleon had crossed into the Netherlands, and that Wellington was ready to meet him. News was slow of coming, and people's hearts were sick with the expectation of the next mail. It chanced that between the services on that eventful Sunday a clergyman in Kent was walking in his garden. His gardener was an old soldier who had fought in Spain. He said, "There's a fight going on, sir, somewhere; for I remember when we were in the Peninsula we always knew when a cannonade was taking place, whatever it might be, by a crumbling of fresh mould." He took a spade and dug down a single foot, and along the smooth surface left by the steel an imperceptible trembling shook down little pellets of the soil. "That's it, sir," said the gardener, "they're at it, sure enough." Before the next Sunday came round the news had spread from end to end of all the "sea girt isle;" and joy cannon had sounded from all the castles in the land.

The. Sister of Mercy.

Written for THE METROPOLITAN RECORD, BY M. M.

Sweet Sister of Mercy, how dim grows mere fame,
Compared with the halo that circles thy name;
How low seems ambition, how pitiful pride,
How paltry the glory for which men have died,
To the love, faith and hope in thy pure heart that bides,
And the lofty ambition thy anonyme hides.

Sweet Sister of Mercy, unmoved who can see
"The beauty of holiness" dwelling in thee!
The forlorn are thy friends and the poor are thy guests,
The houseless finds shelter, the weary one rests
'Neath thy roof, and the tempest-tossed on life's rough sea
Find a haven, a harbor, a refuge with thee.

We praise, do we not, the warm true hearts that brave
Both billows and breakers the ship-wrecked to save?
But do *they* deserve less who, foreseeing the gale,
And dreading its power on the shivering sail,
Guide the vessel to port ere the storm sweeps the sea?
And, Sister, this lesson we're oft taught by thee.

Oh, Charity, what a Proteus thou art!
In what different ways thou approachest the heart;
In what different forms thou appear'st to the sight;
In what different labors thou takest delight.
But howe'er thou may'st change, be thy guise what it will,
We feel and we know thou art Charity still.

Now thou'rt ransoming captives, now teaching the young,
Now soothing the heart that affliction has wrung,
Now binding up wounds on the red battle plain,
Now preaching the Gospel on land and on main;
Remembering the faithless and sinful in prayer;
In every act noble, in every form fair.

It is good by the death-bed to kneel rapt in prayer,
It is good from the prison to banish despair,
With pitying kindness to help those in need;
And oh, what a right noble, true Christian deed
'Tis to raise up the fallen; but better than all
Is the prompt, ready succor that *saves* from a fall.

And this is thy glory, sweet Sister, and we
Must endeavor to learn this great lesson from thee.
For we know well that after much suffering and pain,
Though the wound may be healed, yet the scar will remain.
Yes, prevention is better than cure; then why wait?
What a world of remorse lies in these words—"too late."

The Great Charity Fair at the Academy of Music.

This truly charitable enterprise is now in full operation, and it is really one of the most attractive entertainments in the city. There are no less than fifteen tables, which are literally covered with the finest specimens of workmanship of all kinds, while the collection of rare articles is both numerous and valuable. The Academy of Music presents the appearance of a gigantic bazaar, and certainly never looked to better advantage. We have said that at present it is one of the most attractive entertainments in the city, if that term can properly be applied to such an enterprise; but it is not only the most attractive, it will also, we trust, prove to be the most popular resort in the great Metropolis. The ladies who have charge of the tables have certainly done all in their power to make it so, and all they ask in return is, that the noble charity which it is their laudable ambition to serve, may receive that support to which it is so justly entitled at the hands not only of Catholics, but of the members of every denomination. The very fact that it is the Sisters of Mercy, those Sisters whose lives are spent among the poor, the unfortunate and the afflicted, who visit the cell of the condemned criminal, the miserable hovel, rendered still more miserable by sickness, the hospital, in which they alone work without fee or reward—the very fact that it is the Sisters of Mercy who require the assistance necessary to enable them to increase their means of doing good, ought to be sufficient to raise a fund equal to the work in which they are engaged, and without which the sphere of their charitable exertions must be always limited.

Those who remember the fair at the Crystal Palace will not neglect the opportunity of visiting the one now going on, which, in many respects is superior even to that great effort. The whole stage and parquette is boarded over, and the scene presented from the upper tiers is both brilliant and animated. Above each table is the name of the Church, and at the far end of the stage, striking the eye of the visitor the moment he enters, is an appropriate quotation from Scripture. We shall not attempt to describe the various articles displayed on the tables, and a mere enumeration of which would fill page after page of The RECORD. But there is one article which must not be passed over, and which has so excited the curiosity of all who visit the Fair, that few leave the Academy without seeing it. We allude to the great autograph book, which contains the signatures and seals of several hundred of the most distinguished men and women of the last three or four centuries. It is, perhaps, one of the greatest collection of autographs that is to be found in the world. Another, and to our mind a more valuable book, is the Illuminated Manuscript Bible, five hundred years old. The characters are perfect, and at the head of each chapter is a fitting illustration. But we would advise our readers to go to the Fair, see all that is to be seen, and we promise them one thing that whatever money they spend in it could not be better spent elsewhere.

We have said that it is impossible to enumerate all the articles displayed in the Fair, but the thing, though impossible, has still been attempted by a reader of The RECORD, and we present our ten thousand readers with the following poetical result of his effort:

Here are watch-guards of hair, neatly plaited,
Cigars, merschaums, neck-ties and gloves,
Canes, breastpins and albums, high rated
As resorts for the graces and loves.

Here's a Bible that's older than printing,
Illumined, too, fairly and well,
And the writing and wonderful tinting
Was done by some monk in his cell.

Literati, kings, lords of each nation,
Men renowned in the battle and hall,
Wits, poets, and men of high station,
We've autographs here of them all.

Of notions, we here have the rarest,
Culled in Ireland, in Spain, and in France,
Sold by ladies the loveliest and fairest,
Come one, and come all, take a chance.

LITERATURE.

GALILEO AND THE ROMAN INQUISITION: A DEFENCE OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH FROM THE CHARGE OF HAVING PERSECUTED GALILEO FOR HIS PHILOSOPHICAL OPINIONS. Cincinnati: John P. Walsh.

This refutation of the oft-repeated slander against the Church, that she persecuted science in the person of Galileo, is reprinted from The Dublin Review, and it is sufficient to convince any one who is open to conviction of the falsehood of the charge. The whole subject is investigated thoroughly, and treated in a manner that adds to its intrinsic interest. The amount of ignorance betrayed by writers on this subject, and the hardihood of their misrepresentations should be sufficient to excite doubts in the candid mind as to other assertions against the Church, made with equal recklessness and disregard of truth. The persistance with which Protestant writers have endeavored to fasten this charge upon the Church, is remarkable, and we must say does but little credit to their regard for historical truth, or truth in the abstract. The article is prefaced by an able introduction from the pen of "An American Catholic," in which some misstatements made by the Hon. John Q. Adams, in an address delivered in Cincinnati before the Astronomical Society of that city some time before his death, are corrected. They are remarkable as showing the imperfect knowledge of the subject displayed by so ripe a scholar as Mr. Adams. In reply to the charge that the Inquisition interfered with the advance of science, the "American Catholic," reviewing Mr. Adams' Address, refers to a point in the history of Kepler, the great Protestant astronomer, which is always left in the shade:

"The astronomer," says Mr. Adams, "at the peril of his liberty, or his life, must discover nothing which would require so much as an explanation of the meaning of a passage of Scripture." The historical confirmation of this assertion, we humbly submit, is not to be found in the interest felt at Rome for the astronomer on the distant shores of the Baltic—not in the liberality of the Cardinal—not in the intelligent aid of Gisio—not in the friendly sympathy of the populace, not in the protection of the Pontiff. We beg permission to point out where it really is, and at the same time, to fill up a void left by him in the history of Kepler.

On page forty-nine, we read, "In the twenty-second year of his age, he (Kepler) was Professor of Mathematics at Gratz." Now it may interest many persons to know why the Lutheran Astronomer left home to accept a professorship in a distant Catholic University. Wolfgang Menzel informs us. "The theologians of Tubingen condemned his discovery because the Bible teaches that the Sun revolves about the Earth, and not the Earth about the Sun. (Joshua commanded the Sun to stand still.) He was about to suppress his book, when an asylum was opened to him at Gratz. The Jesuits, who better knew how to prize his scientific talent, retained him, although he openly avowed his Lutheranism. It was only at home that he suffered persecution and it was with difficulty that he succeeded in saving his own mother from being burnt alive for a witch.

Nor is this the only authority on this point. Another German historian, also a Protestant, states that "the Lutheran theologians pronounced his astronomical truths damnable, and condemned the theory because it did not appear to accord with the command of Joshua." Nay more, the same author intimates that the Copernican system was at that time refused only by the Protestants of Germany.

The Inquisition at Rome began to move in this matter full half a century too late to be now obnoxious to the charge of setting the example of arbitrary interference with the pursuits of science. This charge we have laid at the door of the Protestant consistory of Tubingen, and adduced in proof the testimony of two of the most distinguished Historians of modern Germany. If the Inquisition 'persecuted' Galileo, which we emphatically deny—if it caused his banishment—which has never been pretended, it but followed in the footsteps of the self-constituted infallibles of Tubingen.

If Tubingen had been Rome, and the Consistory the Inquision, far—very far different would have been in popular history the relative reputations of Galileo and of Kepler. The gentlemen who compiled books for English and American youth knew well their trade, and the merited correction of Galileo's perversity has, by some literary legerdemain, secured for him a species of immortality, while the inconsistent and unjustifiable persecution of poor Kepler appears not to have deserved at their hands the poor tribute of a passing remark! To what other cause can be reasonably attributed the undue exaltation of Galileo at his expense? As Catholics we are proud of the Italian philosopher—proud of the country—of the age in which he lived—an age of great intellectual superiority—an age illustrated by a Tasso, a Macchiavelli, a Campanella, a Bembo, a Toricelli, a Guicciardini, an Ariosto! But we are not therefore bound to close our eyes to the transcendant genius of his Lutheran contemporary, the Legislator of the Planets. "Honor to whom honor"—and if Kepler be remembered—let not the "Theologians of Tubingen" be forgotten!

The effect of sectarianism and religious prejudice in blunting the moral feelings is evident from the persistence with which this and similar charges against the Church are reiterated again and again, and that by men who would shrink from propagating falsehood on any other matter. To such it would be useless to commend this little work, but to those whose loyalty to truth is superior to their religious prejudice, to those who would have as nice a feeling of honor about slandering communities as individuals, we would say read this little book, and see what endless repetitions will effect, how one assertion leads to another, more positive and more untrue, until at last the whole story assumes the consistence of an undeniable and well-attested fact. Indeed,

"The starry Galileo, with his woes,"

has been the text for many a tirade against the Church, and we have no doubt it will answer for many a one to come, it having the advantage of proving, not only her love of persecution, but her hatred of science, which is the most popular and effective charge against her, and, therefore, not likely to be given up.

RECEIVED.—We have received from Kelly, Hedian & Piet, publishers of Baltimore, "Modus Excipiendi Professionem Fidei, Catholicæ a Neo-Conversis, juxta formam a S. rituum Congregatione. Die 26 Martii, 1859. Præscriptam."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY DUTIES IN GENERAL. A Pastoral Letter of the Most Rev. J. B. Purcell, D. D., Archbishop of Cincinnati. Second Edition. Revised and Corrected by the Author. Cincinnati: J. P. Walsh, Bookseller and Publisher.

The Catholic community should feel indebted to the publisher for presenting in a convenient form the Pastoral of the Most Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati on the solemn Sacrament of Christian Marriage, and the duties connected with wedded life. This valuable little book should be widely circulated, and the truths it contains brought to the knowledge of all who do not realize the nature of the obligations incurred by, and the duties incumbent on, those who enter upon the marriage relations.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. New York: Leonard, Scott & Co.

These re-publications contain an immense amount of interesting matter, and will well repay a careful perusal. The North British has an article on "Libraries," which deserves the attention of all persons belonging to libraries, reading rooms and literary societies. They will get many facts and probably some ideas from it. The initial article in the Review is on the "Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland during the Middle Ages," which have been published by authority, and the volume under review refers to the reign of Henry the Seventh, a stirring and eventful period. "The Graffiti of Pompeii," in the Edinburgh Review, treats of the scribblings on the walls and pillars of that buried city which, having been preserved from the action of the atmosphere, are still legible, and present a startling picture of life in a Pagan city. Graffiiti have been discovered in Rome, one of a most remarkable character, and possessing a deep interest. It was discovered in an apartment in the Palatine, which had been filled up in order to form substructions for a new edifice to be erected on a higher level.

STORIES OF RAINBOW AND LUCKY. By Jacob Abbott. New York: Harper & Brother.

A pleasant little story for boys, told in simple language, and made up of incidents calculated to interest the youthful fancy, while the illustrations are just the kind to please the eye.

BOYS AND GIRLS OWN MAGAZINE. New York: Wm. L. Jones.

This juvenile periodical keeps up its character, and is getting more and more into favor with the young folks.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND. New York: C. B. Seymour.

No. 54 contains "The Caledonian Quadrilles," "Love Not," "Oh! leave me not in dark despair," and "Golden Cross Redowa." How "Our Musical Friend" can get up music in the style he does and sell it for such a price is a marvel.

THE SOLO MELODIST.

The first number of this work, intended to do for violinists and flute players what "Our Musical Friend" does for pianists, that is, supply them with popular music at popular prices, appeared on the first of December. It contains eight pieces of music, carefully and effectively arranged, and there is a judicious sprinkling of simple and operatic melodies that will no doubt obtain for it an extensive popularity.

NEW MUSIC.—Received from John J. Daly, "Good Night, Beloved," a serenade, by Thos. D. Sullivan; "Veteran Polka," by G. R. Cromwell; "Ever of Thee," a pleasing melody, by Foley Hall, and "Little Pet Polka," a simple and lively piece for little fingers.

THE KNICKERBOCKER for December is fully equal to its reputation, and it would be difficult to award higher praise. The next number ushers in the fifty-fifth volume, and in order to communicate that event, and to increase the already large circulation of The Knickerbocker, the publisher has determined to present to every three dollar subscriber for 1860 an engraving of Truth's picture of "Merry-making in the Olden Time," a pleasant representation of rural enjoyment.

☞ We are indebted to Appleton & Co. for two stereoscopic views, one being a likeness of the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York, and the other a representation of an open page in the Life of Christ—on one side reading matter, on the other the engraving of the Last Supper. Stereoscopes are becoming every day more popular, and at present no house can be considered furnished without one.

LECTURE BY DR. CAHILL FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SISTERS OF MERCY.—A Lecture will be delivered by the distinguished Dr. Cahill for the benefit of the Sisters of Mercy, in the Academy of Music, corner of Fourteenth street and Irving Place, on SUNDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"The Insufficiency of Human Reason to acquire Christian Faith."

ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

Principal office for the sale of tickets, rooms of the Catholic Library Association, No. 599 Broadway; they can be had, also, of the Sextons of the various churches in the city.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A London Lyric.

BY BARRY CORNWALL.

(*Without.*)

"The winds are bitter; the skies are wild;
From the roof comes plunging the drowning rain:
Without—in tatters, the world's poor child
Sobbeth aloud her grief, her pain!
No one heareth her, no one heedeth her;
But Hunger, her friend, with his cold gaunt hand,
Grasps her throat—whispering huskily,
'What dost *thou* in a Christian land?'

(*Within.*)

The skies are wild, the blast is cold;
Yet riot and luxury brawls *within*;
Slaves are waiting, in crimson and gold—
Waiting the nod of a child of sin.
The fire is crackling, wine is bubbling
Up in each glass to its beaded brim;
The jesters are laughing, the parasites quaffing
"Happiness," "honor"—and all for *him!*

(*Without.*)

She who is slain 'neath the winter weather—
Ah! she *once* had a village fame,
Listened to love on the moonlit heather,
Had gentleness—vanity—maiden shame.
Now her allies are the tempest howling,
Prodigal's curses—self-disdain,
Poverty, misery:—Welll, no matter,
There is an end to *every* pain!

The lost one's fame was her doom to-day,
Disdain—despair; by to-morrow's light
The ragged boards and the pauper's pall,
And so she'll be given to dusky night.
Without a tear or a human sigh,
She's gone, poor life and its 'fever' o'er.
Soh,—let her in calm oblivion lie;
While the world runs merry as heretofore.

(*Within.*)

He who yon lordly feast enjoyeth,
He who doth rest on the couch of down,
He it was who threw the forsaken
Under the feet of the trampling town.
Liar—betrayer—false as cruel,—
What is the doom for this dastard sin?
His peers, they scorn!—high dames, they shun him!
Unbar yon palace, and gaze within.

There,—yet his deeds are all trumpet-sounded,
There, upon silken seats recline
Maidens as fair as the summer morning,
Watching him rise from the sparkling wine.
Mothers all offer their stainless daughters;
Men of high honor salute him "friend;"
Skies! oh, where are your cleansing waters?
World! oh where do thy wonders end?

THE HOT SPRINGS OF THE WASHITA.—In the morning the weather had cleared up, and the sun broke out in great force, so, having lighted our fire, and dried our effects, my son went to the stream for a pail of water to make our ablutions. We now found out that we were really at the Hot Springs of the Washita, [State of Arkansas], for there was a very great difficulty in procuring cold water, the springs occupying a breadth equal to 400 yards of the base of the ridge; and all of them—at least thirty-five in number—falling into the brook, raised its temperature to that of a warm bath, especially in places where springs of hot water came through the clay-slate. Finding this to be the case, I thought I might as well go to the water as have the water brought to me; so taking my brushes and towels, I sallied out, and was exceedingly pleased with the picturesque effect produced upon the slope of the ridge by the volumes of vapor proceeding from so many fumeroles. A gentle smoke seemed to emerge from an immense thicket of arbutis and young plants, all of which, in full leaf of a brilliant green, made a fine contrast to the naked oaks already stripped of their leaves. The water in the brook was pleasantly tepid, and having no one to intrude upon my privacy, I made a profuse use of it, and wading about, found that the hot water came through the slate in an immense number of places; yet, mingling with the water of the brook, it did not scald my feet, although on the shore I found that if I insinuated my fingers a few inches below the gravel, I was obliged to withdraw them instantly. Fishes are never found in this stream when the waters are low; but when it is much raised by floods from the mountains then trout, perch, and other fish are taken in all parts of it. One of the inhabitants told me that towards the northern end of the travertine, where there was a considerable pool, he had often seen the fish gliding below, and that upon such occasions when he would throw a few crumbs in, they would dart upwards, and getting their noses into the stratum of hot water at the top, would instantly wheel about and disappear. Frogs and snakes, too, when they fall into it inadvertently, stretch themselves out and die. We were so charmed with the novelty of everything around us, that we got some corn bread and a little milk from Mrs. Percival, and sitting down by one of the springs, the temperature of which was 148 degrees Fahrenheit, we made our breakfast there, the water being sufficiently hot for the purpose, and enjoyed ourselves vey much. We were not a little amused with the uses the settlers made of these waters: the facility of obtaining hot water was fully appreciated by them, for they never seemed to boil any water for any purpose, nor to drink any cold water: a tree, smoothed off on the upper side, was laid across the stream at a narrow part, so that they could easily cross and supply themselves for the purpose of washing their clothes, and on a shelf near the door of each cabin was always a pail of mineral water, with a gourd to drink it from. Some of the springs are quite tasteless, others have a slight chalybeate flavor, but certainly the first neither communicated a foreign taste to tea nor coffee. The highest temperature of these springs at the time I was there did not exceed 148 degrees, but there had been a good deal of rain, which had no doubt lowered it. If there was no admixture of atmospheric waters, it is probable they would mark a few degrees more; indeed an individual here with whom I became acquainted, showed me a memorandum which a visitor had given him during a period of long drought, where a particular spring was noted at 156 degrees Fahrenheit.

ADULTERATION OF GREEN TEA.—The following facts relative to the adulteration of this indispensable article of consumption, cannot be too widely promulgated. They are taken from a paper entitled "Observations on the Green Teas of Commerce, by R. Warrington, Esq.," published in a late number of the Chemical Gazette:—On submitting a sample of green tea, supposed to be spurious, and which had been seized by the excise, to microscopic investigation, the author found that the variation of tints which had led him to this mode of examination was dependent on adventitious substances mechanically attached or dusted on the surface of the curled leaves. The principal part of this powder was of a white color, interspersed with particles of an orange and of a bright blue. From the abraded dust of this sample, obtained by agitation, some of the latter were separated, and proved on examination to be Prussian blue; the orange portion was apparently some vegetable color; and the white and principal part was found to contain silica, alumina, a little lime and magnesia, and was probably kaolin or powdered agalmatolite, more particularly from the rubbed and prominent parts of the tea assuming a polished appearance. A great variety of other samples of teas were submitted to examination; but in all cases they were found to be faced with various substances, to give them the bloom and color which is so distinct a characteristic of the green teas of commerce. The unglazed varieties appear to have had no blueing material applied. Very high qualities of glazed teas have this facing apparently tinted of a uniform pale blue before application; while others, still of high quality, and embracing the great part of the samples examined, have both the white and blue particles very distinct, the latter varying in its quantity; in the low qualities, as Twankay, being pretty thickly powdered. When this facing was removed, the tea was found to be of a black color, but without the corrugated aspect presented by black teas ordinarily, and which evidently arises from the higher temperature to which they are subjected during the process of curing or drying. The substances separated from these green teas were sulphate of lime, a material analogous to kaolin, and Prussian-blue, together with some yellow vegetable coloring body. It is evident that the whole of these teas come to this country in a dressed or adulterated state, a conclusion which is satisfactorily confirmed by the opinions and observations of individuals long resident in China.

THE ALBATROSS.—This noble bird, which may be said to constitute the head of the gull family, is in body about the size of a common goose; but, to enable it to undertake the extraordinary flights which often carry it hundreds of leagues from any resting-place, except the billows foaming under its rapid course, it is provided with wings of immense length and power. With these, which often measure as much as twelve feet from tip to tip, it glides in search of prey over boundless tracts, often, it is said, sleeping even while soaring over the waters. Insatiable and voracious in appetite, it is always craving, and never satisfied. Not content with feeding on the inhabitants of the deep, it preys indiscriminately on everything which it comes across. The smaller aquatic birds are not free from its great voracity, which is not unfrequently the means of its capture and destruction. A piece of pork or suet, fixed on a small hook, and allowed to drag by a long line in the wake of the vessel, often proves a temptation too strong to be resisted: the greedy bird stoops on his prey, swallows the bait, and then, with distended wings, is towed on board, and soon stands tottering on deck amidst his exulting captors; who frequently employ, with similar success, the same device to ensnare the smaller pintado, or Cape pigeon. The immense power of wing of the albatross enables it to cleave the air with the greatest facility and a motion peculiar to itself. Its widely-extended pinions, without any perceptible volition, carry it rapidly past from the extreme verge of the horizon; whilst its gliding and graceful movements appear to be extended with perfect ease, and to be under the most complete control, whether quietly floating in the calmest atmosphere, or riding the furious blast of the hurricane. Another peculiarity of the albatross is the shape of the bill, which has many of the characteristics belonging to a bird of prey. It is six inches in length, extending at first in a straight line, and then, suddenly sweeping into a curve, terminates in a most formidable hooked point. With this peculiarity of the eagle and falcon, it has the webbed feet, divested of claws, so clearly an attribute of the aquatic tribe, and which, with its enormous breadth of wing, appear to mark it as the exclusive occupant of the cloud and the wave, of the raging blast or heaving billow; for no sooner does it set foot on the vessel's deck, than it loses all majesty of appearance and grace of motion, staggers awkwardly, like a lubberly landsman, into the lee-scuppers, and, similar to the latter under identical circumstances, seeks relief by the same means that follow the application of an emetic.

THE HYÆNA.—Ignatius Pallme, in his travels in Kordofan, vindicates the hyæna from the charge of ferocity and cruelty usually brought against it by writers on natural history—most of whom assert that the animal is untameable. He says—In the court of a house at Lobeid, I saw a hyæna running about quite domesticated. The children of the proprietor teased it, took the meat thrown to it for food out of its jaws, and put their hands even into its throat, without receiving the least injury. When we took our meals in the open air, to enjoy the breeze, as was our general custom during the hot season, this animal approached the table without fear, snapped up the pieces that were thrown to it like a dog, and did not evince the slightest symptom of timidity. A full-grown hyæna and her two cubs were, on another occasion, brought to me for sale; the latter were carried in arms, as you might carry a lamb, and were not even muzzled. The old one, it is true, had a rope round its snout, but it had been led a distance of twelve miles by a single man without having offered the slightest resistance. The Africans of this quarter do not even reckon the hyæna among the wild beasts of their country, for they are not afraid of it.

THE TREASURE CAVE OF ALI BABA OUTDONE—THE IMPERIAL TREASURY OF MOROCCO.—Does not the following, which we translate from The Moniteur de L'Armee for The RECORD, sound like one of the "Arabian Nights":—

In the midst of blooming gardens stands a fortress surrounded by three rows of outworks, all well armed and defended. In the centre of the enclosure rises a building of cut stone, lighted only from the top, which you reach by passing in succession through three iron gates. This building is paved with black marble, and at one end of it is a vast opening, down which is literally shovelled, with large copper shovels, ingots of gold and silver, current money, precious stones and gems worthy of taking their place in this strange treasure-house. These articles fall into an immense vault, where they are arranged in marble compartments, of an equal size, each of which can hold a million of piastres. A guard of three hundred blacks are charged especially with the safety, the surveillance, and the arrangement of these treasures. The men who are appointed for this purpose never leave the building, and those who receive the money and arrange it in the vault never leave these subterranean abodes. They are provided with spacious apartments, where they live and die. The object of all these precautions is to prevent theft, which of course, under the present system, is entirely unknown. Four times a year the money obtained by the taxes and imports of all sorts are thrown into the imperial treasury. When the Emperor is at Maquinez he superintends this operation in person; when absent, he appoints three of the highest officers of his household to supply his place—knowing well that if one behaved dishonestly the others would accuse him, or if not, the black guardians of his treasure would denounce him. At first the imperial treasure was deposited in large vases, but one day ten of these were despoiled of their contents, the vases filled with earth, and over this was strewn pieces of gold. The fraud was not immediately discovered, but a negro who had seen all, and whom the robbers believed they had killed, recovered, and denounced them. The ten robbers were by order of the Emperor beheaded, and their heads placed in the rifled vases, as a warning to all similarly disposed. The vases still exist, and are placed in the grand treasure chamber upon marble pedestals.

The successor of Muley Ismail changed the system adopted by his predecessor, and in place of earthen vessel constructed the vaults which are now used. The Emperor Muley Soleiman, noted for cruelty, was accustomed, after every addition that was made to the imperial treasure, to put the negroes to death who had charge of the work. His successor, Abd-er-Rahman, more humane than he, abolished this odious custom, but decided that they should never leave the building. Thus they have no temptation to rob, for they are separated from the rest of the world, and they could neither use nor hide any money they might abstract.

It is estimated that there is at Mequinez treasure equal in value to five hundred millions of francs. Mequinez is only sixty-five kilometers from Rabat, a sea-port on the Atlantic, which, though fallen from its ancient splendor, is still the most important maritime place on the coast, and the most direct route to the centre of the empire. Once it is taken, Mequinez will be entirely defenceless.

HOW TO RESTORE DAMAGED LETTERS.—Many letters have been delivered by the Indian mail greatly damaged, and in some cases perfectly illegible from the action of the sea water, at the late injury of the Northam. Mr. Alfred Smee of the Bank of England writes: "I have successfully restored the writing of one of these letters by a process I believe to be as old as the hills, though I am assured quite unknown to our merchants and bankers. Having been requested to publish this process for their information, I have only to state that the recovery of writing so obliterated is extremely simple. The letter should be lightly once brushed over with diluted muriatic acid, the strength as sold as such at all chemist's shops. As soon as the paper is thoroughly damped, it must be again brushed over with a saturated solution of yellow ferruginate of potash, when immediately the writing appears in Prussian blue. In this latter operation plenty of the liquid should be employed, and care must be taken that the brush be not used so roughly as to tear the surface of the paper. The result is obtained by simple chemical laws, as the iron which existed in the writing ink is retained in the fibre of the paper, and by the action of ferruginate of potash Prussian blue is formed, the use of the muriatic acid being simply to place the iron under circumstances favorable to the action of the ferruginate of potash. The letter should then be washed in a basin of clean water and dried first between two folds of blotting paper, and subsequently by holding it before the fire, when the letter is fit for the counting-house. If the letter should be of much permanent value, I recommend it to be carefully sized with a solution of isinglass before being filed; but if the paper has been much rotted the operation requires care, and should not be done until a notarial copy, or photograph, has been taken. Where the operation is to be conducted by those having some knowledge of chemistry, a little of the solution of the red ferruginate of potash may be added to the yellow, as in some cases it would render the color more complex."

INSTRUCTION.

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, Under the charge of the FRANCISCAN BROTHERS.

This Institution, situated in Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa., about four miles from Cresson Station, on the direct route between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, has been lately chartered, with privileges to confer the usual Collegiate Honors and Degrees.

The location of the College is one of the most healthy to be found in Pennsylvania, this portion of the Allegheny Mountains being proverbial for its pure water, bracing air and picturesque scenery.

The scholastic year commences on the 1st of September and ends on the 1st of July following; it is divided into two sessions.

Students do not return home between the sessions.

The course of studies embraces Christian Doctrine, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Rhetoric, History, Natural Philosophy, Geology, Astronomy, the use of the Globes, Algebra, Geometry, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, Engineering, Surveying, Mensuration, Landscape and Perspective Drawing, Architecture, Mental Philosophy, Book-keeping, Instrumental Music, Latin and English Composition, together with the Greek and Modern Languages (if required).

Unremitting attention will be given to the intellectual and moral culture of the students, while the discipline will be sufficiently strict, yet mild and parental.

External compliance with the rules is required from all.

TERMS.

The annual pension for Board and Tuition (payable half yearly in advance).....$100
Washing and use of Bedding per annum..... 10
Pupils remaining at the Academy during vacation will pay an extra charge of..... 15
The classics and Modern Languages form an extra charge of..... 10
Surveying and use of instruments..... 10
Postage of letters, books and stationery, if not furnished by parents or guardians, will form an extra charge, as will also medical attendance.
Each pupil must come provided with a sufficient supply of Summer and Winter Clothing—six shirts, six pocket handkerchiefs, six pairs of stockings, four pairs of drawers, six towels and two pairs of boots or shoes.
A half yearly account of the health, conduct and literary progress of each pupil will be transmitted to his parents or guardians.
No deduction for accidental absence unless occasioned by sickness.
All letters addressed (post paid) to the "Superior of the Franciscan Monastery, Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa," will receive due attention.
For further particulars, apply to the Superior of the College. Reference may be made to Rt. Rev. Dr. O'Connor, Rev. W. Pollard, Loretto, or to any of the Rev. Clergy in the neighborhood of the Institution. s17 3m

ACADEMY OF THE HOLY INFANCY, Manhattanville, New York, under the direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

PROSPECTUS.

ITS LOCATION.

The Academy occupies an elevated site on the east bank of the Hudson River, about eight miles from New York—a position not less remarkable for its salubrity than for the delightful and varied scenery by which it is surrounded. The noble river in its vicinity presents one of those beautiful views so peculiar to this part of the country, the eye being almost constantly greeted by the pleasing sight of sails and steamers, as they glide up and down its bosom.

THE BUILDINGS.

Neither pains nor expense have been spared in the improvements which have been made of late, in and about the institution, all of which are admirably adapted to the comfort and convenience of its pupils.

THE SCHEME.

The plan upon which the institution is conducted has, through the past, endeared it to its inmates. The discipline is mild, though firm. Instruction is imparted in a pleasant and agreeable manner, and a paternal vigilance is at all times exercised. A weekly record of behavior is kept for the inspection of parents and guardians, and quarterly reports are forwarded to them, giving full particulars of the conduct and application of their sons and wards, and of their progress and proficiency in the various branches of study.

N. B.—The pupils are habituated to speak French, both with their teachers and among themselves. The youngest among them receive particular care in regard to their dress, and other little personal necessities.

TERMS.

Pension, Washing and Mending of Linen, use of Books, Stationery and Library, per annum.....$180
Mending of Clothes and Shoes, Postage of Letters, &c., form extra expenses, chargeable to the parents.
Payments to be made half-yearly in advance.

TUITION.

The Course of Instruction embraces the following branches, viz: Christian Doctrine, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Book-keeping, Geometry, Trigonometry, Algebra, Composition, Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Mythology, French, Vocal Music and Linear Drawing.

The following are extra, viz: Instrumental Music, Spanish and German Languages.

No extra charge for French or Drawing.

For further particulars apply personally or by letter to no5 3m BROTHER STYLIEN, Director.

A CATHOLIC LADY, RESIDING IN 125th street, (Harlem) near the Christian Brothers' School, and having two small Spanish boys under her charge, would like to increase the number. Those parents whose sons require female care, and the advantages of a good school, may rest assured that they will here find all they may desire.

The best of references given and required. Terms for Board, washing and mending will be $150 per annum, payable six months in advance.

Address M. G. M., box 105, Harlem Post Office, New York. aug18 tf

MONS. L. DE'GRAND-VAL'S CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION, Hudson-street, Hoboken. Terms for Board, Washing and Tuition in Classical and Commercial courses, including French and Vocal Music $200, per annum. Annual session begins September 1. New pupils received at any time previous without extra charge. Special reference—Rev. A. Cauvin of Hoboken. jy28 1y

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION, No. 694 Broadway, corner of Fourth street.

A NEW EXHIBITION.

The finest gallery of European paintings ever opened in New York.

Admission.....25 cents.
Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M. sep24 3m

PREMATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR, which is so common now-a-days, may be entirely prevented by the use of

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

It has been used in thousands of cases where the Hair was coming out in handfuls, and has never failed to arrest its decay and to promote a healthy and vigorous growth. It is, at the same time, unrivalled as a dressing for the Hair. A single application will render it soft and glossy for several days.

ASTOR HOUSE RESTAURANT.—THE Restaurant connected with the Astor House is open daily, except Sundays, for the service of breakfasts and dinners. The vegetables, milk and eggs are fresh every day from the Astor House farm, and the best oysters and finest varieties of fish are to be had here at all seasons, prepared and served in new and approved styles. Entrance on Broadway and also on Barclay street. oct22 3m

INSTRUCTION.

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE, LATROBE, WESTMORELAND CO., PA.

This Institution, conducted by the Fathers of the Benedictine Order, is beautifully situated on a gently rising eminence, commanding a view of the Central Railroad, which passes through its extensive grounds, and of the surrounding country for miles. The healthiness of the locality, proverbially serious sickness being scarcely known in the Institution. This College, as being attached to the noviciate of the Order for America, affords facilities to the student not equalled by any other in this country. Greek, Latin, Hebrew, German and French form no extra charge. Vocal Music, taught by, perhaps, some of the best teachers in the country, is carried to the highest perfection, the class having at all times an opportunity of assisting at the solemn services of the Church, here carried out in all their majesty and grandeur. Even this forms no extra charge. The number of Professors and Assistants connected with the College is nearly forty.

Theologians have separate apartments. The strictest discipline is invariably enforced on the students—no matter of what persuasion—all being required to conform to the general rules of the College.

The terms, which are exceedingly moderate, are:

Board and Tuition, including Bedding, per scholastic year.....$90
Washing..... 7
Stationery..... 5
Medical attendance and medicines..... 5
Instrumental Music, including use of Piano and Organ..... 10
Drawing and Painting, each..... 10
Use of Library..... 1

Terms—Payable half yearly in advance.

The English Department embraces a full course, and is conducted by American and English Teachers.

The Scholastic Year begins on the 1st of September and ends on the 1st of July.

REV. OTHMAR WIRTZ, O. S. B., Director.
au27 tf

PROSPECTUS OF ST. FRANCIS Xavier's College, No. 89 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, New York city.

This Literary Institution is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. The different branches of the Collegiate Course are taught by Professors entirely devoted to the advancement of their pupils, and whose chief object is the moral and religious education of their students.

This College affords the two-fold advantage of a complete Classical and thoroughly Catholic education.

The course of studies is divided into two distinct departments, the Classical and Commercial.

The Classical Course embraces the Greek, Latin, English and French languages; Rhetoric, Poetry, Elocution, History, Geography, Mythology; a complete course of Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.

The Commercial Course, which is completed in three years, comprises the English and French lanuages, English Literature, Elocution, History, Geography, Mythology, the use of Globes, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

The German language is taught free of charge to those who wish to learn it.

In the Classical and Commercial Courses, there are three preparatory classes for younger students, in which they are carefully taught Spelling, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, History and Arithmetic, as a foundation for the higher branches of study.

When a student presents himself for admission, he is examined and placed in the class for which his previous requirements have prepared him.

Punctuality in attendance is earnestly recommended; hence, in case of absence, a note from the parents or guardians is required, who shall be informed of the non-attendance of their children or wards.

The Monthly Reports of application and progress are sent to parents and guardians. To insure success, private study at home should be insisted on.

There are two examinations—one in winter, the other for promotion at the close of the Academic year.

In the plan of the College a court-yard, entirely cut off from the street, is reserved for recreation, so that from the arrival of the students in the morning at nine o'clock, A. M., until the dismissal of the class hours in the afternoon, they are entirely secluded, and superintended by the Prefects and Professors.

The academic year opens on the first Monday in September, and ends on the first Monday in July. It is divided into quarters of eleven weeks each.

TERMS PER QUARTER IN ADVANCE.

For students over nine years of age.... $12 50
For students under that age..... 7 50

Vocal Music and Drawing form extra charges.

o22 8m MICHAEL DRISCOLL, S. J., Rector.

ST. VINCENT'S ACADEMY, NOS. 44 and 46 SECOND STREET, NEW YORK.

PROSPECTUS, 1859-'60.

This Institution, under the direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, presents the threefold advantage of a Classical, Commercial and thoroughly Catholic education.

A number of pupils present at the close of the past academic year exceeded two hundred—more than double the attendance of any preceding year.

There are three Departments, of two Classes each, under the charge of twelve Professors—a gradation necessarily conducive to the rapid advancement of the pupils.

In the Preparatory Department, the pupils are carefully taught Spelling, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, History, and mental and practical Arithmetic.

Terms, including books, $5 and $6 per Quarter.

The course in the Intermediate Department, in addition to the foregoing, embraces English Composition, Elocution, Book Keeping, Mensuration, Algebra, French, and Vocal Music.

Terms, including books, $7 and $8 per Quarter.

The course in the Commercial Department comprises, together with the preceding branches, Rhetoric, Mythology, Natural History, Piano and Spherical Geometry and Trigonometry, Surveying, Navigation, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Elementary Chemistry, and the Use of the Globes, other Apparatus, Charts, &c.

Terms, including books, $9 and $10 per Quarter.

A Greek Class and Class of Modern Languages are open, without extra charge, to those who desire to study those languages. Books, however, are not furnished.

Those who wish to pursue a course of Linear Drawing and Perspective, Shadows, Coloring, &c., can do so without extra charge for tuition. Materials not furnished.

Instrumental Music forms an extra charge. Piano, printed music and privilege of practising on another instrument included, $6 per Quarter. Violin, with use of instrument, and same privilege, $3 per Quarter.

Payments Quarterly in advance.

jy30 1y BROTHER AMBROSE, Director.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, NEW YORK.—This institution, situated at Fordham, eleven miles from the city on the Harlem Railroad, is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

The terms are—Board, Tuition, use of bedding, per annum, payable half yearly, in advance, $200; Washing and Mending of Linen, $15; Physician's Fees, $3. The extra charges are for the summer vacation spent at College; for Music, Drawing, German, Spanish, and use of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, besides Books, Stationery, Clothing etc., when furnished by the Treasurer.

There are two Preparatory Classes, from which Students pass to the classical or to the Commercial Course.

The Collegiate Year begins on the FIRST WEDNESDAY of September, and endsjabout the 10th of July.

sep8 3m P. J. TELLIER, S. J., President.

INSTRUCTION.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PA.

This Institution is exclusively Catholic; therefore students will be carefully instructed in the doctrines and trained in the practice of their religion. It is equidistant from New York and Philadelphia, accessible from the former by the Belvidere, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. The location of the College is upon High ground, which commands an extensive view of the surrounding country—a beautiful and picturesque scenery; and the immediate vicinity is interspersed with lakes which afford delightful and healthy exercise by skating in winter and boating in summer. The healthfulness of the locality is unsurpassed, if not unequalled, by any portion of the United States. This, added to the seclusion of the place—removed, as it is, from those haunts which entice unwary youth to sin and ruin—the strict vigilance with which the moral and general deportment of students are guarded, the attention paid to their comfort and personal habits, the firm yet mild and paternal means by which the observance of established rules is enforced, and the moderate terms for which education is imparted, should strongly recommend St. Joseph's to parents who wish to give their children a solid Christian education.

A sufficient number of competent teachers is engaged, under whose strict surveillance students are at all times—in the play as well as in the class and study rooms.

The annual session of studies commences on the first Wednesday of September and ends on the 4th of July. The terms for board and tuition, including the Commercial, Classic and Scientific course, also, washing and mending linens and stockings, bed and bedding, are $116 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. Books, stationery, postage, clothes, and, in case of sickness, doctor's fees, vocal and instrumental music, also the modern languages, will form extra charges.

No deduction will be made for any pupil who withdraws before the expiration of the term, except in case of sickness.

All letters and communications should be addressed to REV. H. MONAHAN,

St. Joseph's College, Susquehanna Co., Pa.
V. REV. J. V. O'REILLY, V. G., President.
H. MONAHAN, Vice-President. au27 3m

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, SUSQUEHANNA CO., PA.

This Institution, which is under the direction of the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, is situated within a short distance of St. Joseph's College above named, and, together with equal salubrity and superior beauty of location, it possesses all the advantages which recommend such institutions to the patronage of the Catholic public.

The strictest attention is paid to mould the manners and principles of young ladies upon a polite Christian basis, and to inculcate habits of order, neatness and industry.

The annual session of studies commences on the first Monday of September and ends on the first Wednesday of July. The terms for board and tuition are $100 per annum, payable invariably half yearly in advance.

The course of instruction embraces the English, French and Latin Languages, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, the use of the Globes, Composition, Rhetoric, Chemistry and Botany, Sacred and Profane History, Religious instruction, Sewing, Marking, Shell and Chenille Work, Music, Vocal and Instrumental, &c.

French, Latin and Music will form extra charges: also stationery, books, postage and doctor's fees. No deduction will be made to any pupil leaving the Academy before the expiration of the term, except in case of sickness.

In connection with the Academy is a department wherein children and adults are prepared for the reception of the Sacrament of Confirmation or of Baptism.

For further information, apply to Mother M. MAGDALEN, St. Joseph's Academy, Susquehanna Co., Pa. au27 3m

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, GEORGETOWN, D. C.

The Academic Year at this Institution commences on the first Monday of September, and ends about the mid dle of July.

EXPENSES.

The expenses for the Scholastic Year, for Tuition, Board, Lodging, Washing and Mending of Linens, is..... $200 00
($100 00 invariably in advance.)
Medical aid and Medicines..... 5 00
For Half Boarders..... 125 00
For Day Scholars..... 50 00
Use of Philosophical and Astronomical Instruments..... 5 00
Graduation Fees..... 5 00
For those Students who may spend the Vacation at the College, an extra charge will be made of..... 20 00
All accounts must be paid half yearly in advance.
Students may enter at any time during the Session Should a student leave before the expiration of a quarter, no deduction will be made, except in cases of sickness or dismission.
au27 3m JOHN EARLY, S. J., President.

SETON HALL COLLEGE, MADISON, N. J.—Studies will be resumed on Wednesday, August 24, 1859.

TERMS.

Board and Tuition, washing, mending, use of Bed and bedding, per annum.....$225 00
Physicians Fees, per annum..... 3 00
Music and Drawing, each per annum..... 40 00
German, Italian and Spanish, each per ann.. 20 00
$40 extra will be charged to students who remain at the College during vacation. The number of students is limited to sixty.
sep3 3m B. J. McQUAID, President.

ACADEMY MOUNT ST. VINCENT Near Yonkers, Westchester County, New York. The splendid new Academy lately erected at Font Hill, on the east bank of the Hudson, will be open for the reception of pupils on the first Monday of September. The beauty and sublimity of scenery, pure and salubrious air and extensive view this location cannot be surpassed

TERMS PER ACADEMIC YEAR.

The charge for board, and tuition in English and French, (including bed and bedding,) payable half-yearly in advance, $160; washing, $10; stationery and doctor's fees, $10. Music, drawing, painting, Spanish and German form extra charges.

For further information apply at the institution, or by letter to the Mother Superior.

N. B.—Visiters entering the Academy at different hours of the day by the river steamers touching at Yonkers, by the Hudson River cars, which will stop on the grounds, or by private conveyance of the turnpike. jy23 6m

ST. BONAVENTURE'S COLLEGE, ALLEGANY, Cattaraugus County, New York.—This Institution is situated near the Allegany Depot, within a short distance of the Allegany and Olean Stations, on the New York and Erie Railroad.

The scholastic year is from the first of September to the first of July.

TERMS.

Tuition, Board, Washing, and Mending, per annum, to be paid half yearly in advance, $180.

Modern languages and music form extra charge.

PAMFILO DA MAGLIANO, O. S. F., President
se24 3m

INSTRUCTION.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.—ST. JOSEPH'S COUNTY, INDIANA. This Institution, chartered in 1844, numbers at the present time, in connection with St. Mary's, one mile distant, more than five hundred inmates. It is seated in the valley of St. Joseph, a region, one of the healthiest and most invigorating to the constitution in the northwest, between two railroads, either of which places is within thirty hours travel of New York or Philadelphia and within three of Chicago. The scholastic year is divided into four distinct Departments, viz: the Collegiate Department, comprising a full course in the Liberal Arts and Exact Sciences, has a corps of able Professors, mostly European. The Commercial, which has hitherto been the largest, is in the hands of competent and experienced Professors chiefly American. The Preparatory is designed to fit Students for the College proper and comprehends thorough Rudimental instruction. The Department of the Minims contains twenty-five of the youngest boys, of ages ranging from six to ten years, and is exclusively under the charge of an American lady.

The discipline of the Institution though mild and easy is regarded as the main foundation of success both for teacher and pupil. A peculiar advantage of NOTRE DAME, as a place for Christian Education, is its retirement and seclusion from the moral contagion of large cities. Full fifty miles from the least a life of its own—an atmosphere of Catholicity, which a child rarely breathes elsewhere.

It is unnecessary to call the attention of Parents having sons and daughters to educate to the proximity to the University, of St Mary's Academy, under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

In both Institutions, the French and German are taught by natives of France and Germany.

TERMS, $125 PER ANNUM.

REV. E. SORIN, President.
NOTRE DAME, Jan. 1, 1859. no12 6m

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.

The annual session commences on the 16th of August, and ends on the last Thursday of June.

The pension for Board and Tuition, in the classical course is.....$150 00

The pension for Board and Tuition in the English and Commercial course is..... 125 00
French, Spanish, German and Drawing, each..... 20 00
Music..... 40 00
August 11, 1858. REV. P. REILLY, President.
jy9 1y

MT. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, NEAR Emmittsburg, Frederick Co. Md. The annual session of studies at Mt. St. Mary's College commences on the 24th of August and ends on the last Wednesday of June.

The terms for Board and Tuition, including the entire Classic and Scientific course, also, Doctor's salary, Washing and Mending, Bed and bedding, are $200 per annum, viz: $100 for each half-year, always to be paid in advance. The charges for Music and Drawing are each $40 per annum; for each of the Modern Languages, $20 per annum.

The students are always under the watchful care and government of their Professors and Tutors, and form but one family with them, and are instructed in the doctrines, and trained to the practice of the Catholic religion.

Applicants for admission, who have studied in other Colleges or Academies, must produce certificates of good standing and character.

Youths not qualified to enter on the Collegiate course are admitted into the Preparatory Department.

my14 6m JOHN McCAFFERY, D. D. President.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG MEN.—German Catholic School-house of the Most Holy Redeemer, 544 and 546 Fourth street, New York.

The classes will open and the Institution will commence its second year on the first Monday in September.

The branches of education are: English, German, French, Latin, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Book-keeping, Drawing, &c.

Terms for instruction very reasonable, and payments in advance.

For further particulars, apply to Rev. Father Helmpracht, Director of the Academy and Rector of the Convent of the Most Holy Redeemer, 158 Third street, or to P. Lux, Principal of the Institution, 592 Fourth street. jy16 6m

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY, BARRENS, PERRY COUNTY, MO.

This Seminary, located about 80 miles below St. Louis and 12 miles from the Mississippi, is intended for the education of aspirants to the Ecclesiastical state.

The course of students in the classical, commercial and scientific departments is solid and extensive; embracing, with the English, the French, German, Latin and Greek languages, Geography, History, use of the Globes, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Book-keeping, Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Logic and Metaphysics, Church Music and Ceremonies.

The studies are designed and so regulated as to prepare the students for higher branches of Ecclesiastical learning, whilst qualifying them for secular pursuits, should such be afterwards found to be their calling. The discipline is strict, though mild and parental. No boy of light or unruly manners will be retained in the establishment. The greatest attention is paid to the improvement of the mental and moral culture of the pupils. Every student is required to bring a letter of recommendation from the Most Rev. Bishop, his own Bishop, or Pastor, unless personally known to the Superior or Directors.

Age of admittance 14 years.

Terms: For board, tuition, washing, and mending of things washed, bed and bedding, and medical attendance, $125 per scholastic year.

Music, which is optional, will form an extra charge of $25 per scholastic year.

A select number of Catholic children under the age of 13 years, who require goods, plents, tractable dispositions, are received and trained as the Ecclesiastical students, particular attention being paid to the wants of their tender age, and to the wishes of their parents or guardians. Terms for these, $100 per scholastic year, washing, mending, medical attendance, &c., as above, included.

Half-yearly payments in advance will invariably be required. Clothing, bedding, stationary, &c., in all cases form an extra charge; and parents or guardians wishing their children or wards to be supplied with clothing, books, &c., must deposit a sufficient sum in the hands of the Treasurer.

Each student should come well provided with all the necessary articles of summer and winter clothing, also a cassock and surplice.

The scholastic year commences on the 1st of September, and concludes in the beginning of July. Semi-annual bulletins are sent to parents and guardians, apprising them of the health, progress, standing and conduct of their children and wards. No student received for less than half a year, and no deduction made for removal within that time, unless in case of dismissal or protracted illness.

The Seminary is under the direction of the Lazarists, or Priests of the Congregation of the Mission, who have their noviciate and schoolstacte. The grounds are spacious, and a large and magnificent church is attached to the Institution.

Persons visiting the Seminary may stop at St. Mary's or Rozier's Landing, where they may procure a conveyance to the Seminary.

VERY REV. S. V. RYAN, V. C. M., Superior.
oct1

HOUSEHOLD MARKETS.

The weather during the first part of the week having been quite mild and Fall like, it had a depressing influence on the city retail market trade. On Thursday night, however, "Jack Frost" made his appearance, and his advent made the market men look quite cheery. As we predicted in our last week's article, prices of domestic marketing have gone up a little, with a tendency still that way. In the beef, mutton and veal trade the wholesale dealers were pretty high in their prices, but it did not appear to make any particular change in the retail prices; this, however, is only a question of a short time before they, too, will be raised. Our markets are well supplied with game of all kinds, and should the weather continue cold, we expect to hear of large supplies from Canada and the West; as it is, the prices quoted below cannot be considered too high. Poultry has been rather a drawback during the week, and the prices, therefore, have been ve y low. Venison, which is much sought for, is becoming more plenty. In the poultry and game trade we anticipate some improvement in the market provided the cold weather continues. Good qualities of potatoes are held at firmer prices; of bad qualities, they can be purchased low. Sweet potatoes appear plenty, but from some unexplained cause they are affected with a rot—probably caused by the mild weather. Apples have advanced a little in price, with a tendency to go a little higher. Cranberries continue scarce and command high prices. The quantity of the Eastern crop is not as good as last year, with one or two local exceptions. We make the following quotations of the retail prices at Washington Market:

BEEF—Sirloin Steaks, 14c.; Porterhouse Steak, 16c., Rump Steaks, 14c.; Chuck roast, 10c.; corned beef, 9@12c. ℔ lb.

MUTTON—Chops, 12c. ℔ lb.; hind quarters, 12c.; fore quarters 9c.; Lamb, 10@12c.

VEAL—Cutlets, 14@16c.; fore quarters, 9@10c.; hind quarters, 12c.

PORK—Fresh Pork, 11c.; salted Pork, 11c.; Hams, 18@14c.; shoulders, 10@12c.; Sides, 10½@11c.; Jowls, 10c. ℔ lb.; Roasting Pigs, $1 25@$1 50 each.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Bologna Sausages, 16c. ℔ lb.; Beef Tongues, 75@80c. each; Lard, 10@12½c. ℔ lb.

BUTTER, Rolls, &c.—Orange County Butter, 30c. ℔ lb; State, (prime,) 25c.; Western, 18c.@22c.; Cheese, 11@12c.; Eggs, thirteen for 25c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Fowls, 10@12c. ℔ lb.; Broilers, 50c. ℔ pair; Turkeys, 12@14c ℔ lb; Geese 12c. ℔ lb; stall fed Pigeons $2 per dozen; Squabs, $2 25 per dozen; Woodcock, 75c. per pair; Teal Ducks, 50@75c. per pair; Red Head Ducks, $1 per pair; Mallard Ducks, 75@87½c. per pair; Canvas Back Ducks, $2@$2 25 per pair; Quails, $2@$2 25 per dozen; Flight Pigeons, $1 per dozen; Prairie Chickens, $1@$1 12 per pair; Guinea Fowl, $1 per pair; Partridges, $1 ℔ pair; squirrels, 10c. each; Rabbits, 31@41c. per pair; Venison, 12@14c. per lb; English Pheasants, $4 per dozen.

FISH.—Codfish, 6c. ℔ lb; Flounders, 6c.; Eels, 10@12c.; Blackfish, 8@10c. ℔ lb; Striped Bass, 15c.; Brook Trout, 87c.; Bluefish, 8c.; Salmon Trout, 12@15c.; Haddock, 6c.; Pickerel, 12c.; Black Bass, 10@12c.; Catfish, 8c.; Lobsters, 6c. ℔ lb; Oysters, $1@$2 50 ℔ 100; Frostfish, 8c. ℔ lb.

HONEY—White Clover, 25c. ℔ lb; Buckwheat Honey, 14c.@18 ℔ lb; Honey in hives, 8c.@10c. ℔ lb; Strained, 8c.@10 ℔ lb.

VEGETABLES—Mercer Potatoes, (very best,) $2@$2 25 ℔ bbl.; common Potatoes, $1 75; Peachblows, $2@$2 25; Junes, $1 50 per bbl.; Dyckmans, $1 75@$2; Sweet Potatoes, $2 ℔ bbl.; Delaware Potatoes, $2 2.; Cabbage, 4@7c. ℔ head; Cauliflower, 12@15c. ℔ head; Squash, 18@25c. each; Garlic, 12c. ℔ bunch; Beets, 5c. @6c. ℔ bunch; Parsley, 4c @6c. ℔ bunch; Leeks, 6c. @8c. per bunch; Onions, 18@25c. ℔ half peck; Carrots, 6c. ℔ bunch; table Celery, 12c. ℔ bunch; Rutabaga Turnips, $1 ℔ bbl.; Marrow Squash, $2 ℔ bbl.; Nova Scotia Potatoes, 55c. ℔ bushel.

FRUIT—Western Apples, $2 50@$2 75 ℔ bbl.; common $2 50; Rod Streaks, $2 25; Fall Pippins, $3; Greenings and Spitzenbergs, $3 50@$3 75; Roxbury Russets, $2 50@$3; Cranberries, 18c.@25c. per quart; Grab Apples, 62c. per half peck; Chestnuts, 25c. per quart; Isabella Grapes, 25c. ℔ lb; Catawba, 18c.; common do., 15c.; in fancy boxes, 25c. ℔ lb; Oranges, $8@$9 50 bbl.; choice quality Lady Apples, $3@$10 bbl.; Newtown Pippins, $5 ℔ bbl.; Cranberries, $11@$13 ℔ bbl.; Quinces, $1 50 @$2 ℔ 100.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. NICHOLS' LECTURES ON CATHOLICITY AND PROTESTANTISM.—The following series of Lectures is now in course of publication:—

I. The History of the Holy Catholic Church.
II. The History of Protestantism.
III. The Popular Objections to Catholicity.
IV. The Doctrines and Evidences of the Catholic Church.
V. The Catholic Church the Church of the Bible.

Each Lecture makes a neat pamphlet of seventy pages; and they are furnished at the rate of 15 for $1, 50 for $3 100 for $5, sent by mail, post-paid, either of one Lecture or the series. Nearly thirty thousand have already been ordered for gratuitous distribution. The first three are issued, and the other two are in press and will soon be ready. Address T. L. NICHOLS, M. D., New York.

TO OUR PROTESTANT FRIENDS.

The Christmas Holidays are approaching. A Catholic Bible, a Prayer Book, or work on Catholic devotion is very suitable and always acceptable by your Catholic friends as a Holiday Gift.

ROBERT CODDINGTON'S old established Book Store, No. 366 Bowery, one door above Fourth street,

is the best place in the city to make your selections from. He keeps constantly on sale a great variety of Catholic articles, such as Crosses, Medals, in gold and silver; Rosary Beads, besides a great variety of Fancy Articles, Miscellaneous and Children's Books, &c., which he disposes of at very low prices. n19 tj7

SANTA CLAUS.—

TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES, GAMES, BOOKS, Paper Dolls and Houses, Fruit for Christmas Trees, Statues of the Blessed Virgin and Crucifixes in Porcelain, Military Caps for Young America, Swords, Dominoes, Playing Cards, Motto Paper and Verses, Box Toys, Villages and Towns, Castles, Menageries, Nine Pins, Tea Sets, Infantry and cavalry, Transparent Slates, Paint Boxes, Noah's Arks, Grace Hoops, Tool Boxes, and a thousand other articles, selling at very low prices during the Holiday season, at ROBERT CODDINGTON'S very cheap store, 366 Bowery, one door above Fourth street.

☞ The METROPOLITAN RECORD is always for sale at Robert Coddington's Book Store, 366 Bowery, one door above Fourth street, delivered in any part of the city at six cents per copy. News dealers supplied.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION ROOMS,
COURT CORNER JORALEMON STREET,
BROOKLYN, Dec. 9, 1859.

☞ Any parties desirous of donating books to the above Library, can do so by directing a line to the care of Board of Directors of Catholic Library Association, Box 106 Post Office, Brooklyn, when they will be waited on by one of the Room Committee.

On THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1860, at 7½ P. M., a quarterly meeting will be held in the above rooms, when a gold medal will be presented for the best Essay from any member in good standing on that day—subject: "The benefits to be obtained from a Catholic Library Association." All Essays to be sent to the Board of Directors on or before THURSDAY, Dec. 29, 1859, marked on envelope, "Essay." JAMES GREEN, President.

☞ The Very Rev. Dr. CAHILL will deliver Four Lectures on

ASTRONOMY

in the Academy of Music, New York, during the first week in next January.

The evenings will be TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th.

POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, Dec. 10, 1859.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—There being dispute as to the circulation of the papers claiming the advertisement by this office of uncalled-for letters, notice is hereby given that I will receive evidence and decide upon the fact, pursuant to the regulations of the Post Office Department. A printed statement for the guidance of parties desiring to participate in the competition can be obtained at the Secretary's desk in this office.

d17 1t ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

A SPECIAL CARD.—RECORD readers will note that HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 BOWERY, has greatly reduced the prices of English, Medallion, Velvet Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Druggets, Shades, and Oil Cloths, far below any quoted in this city. oct5 3m

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BRADY'S GALLERY HAS REMOVED FROM No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleeker street.

PHOTOGRAPHS, DAGUERREOTYPES AND AMBROTYPES. aug13 3m

AGENCIES.—We have appointed the following Agents for the RECORD, in addition to those already announced:—

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Messrs. Downing & Daly, 139 South Eighth street.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Mr. James S. B. Smith, 33 North Gay street.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Mr. Thomas O'Donnell, Camp st.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Mr. John J. Kelly, 267 Washington street.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—O. E. Duffy, 429 E street.

BROOKLYN, L. I.—James Nevins, 302 Fulton street; Michael Nevins, 180 Fulton street.

CINCINNATI, O.—M. H. Bird.

DRY GOODS.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, is offering at retail the largest and most desirable stock of MOURNING BLACK SILKS ever submitted for inspection. Poult de Soie Reps and Armures, 24, 26, 30, to 52 inches wide, from $1 to $5 per yard.
Also, 100 pieces Bischoffs, $1; worth $1 25.
50 pieces rich Bayadere, $1; worth $1 25.
GREAT BARGAINS!
COMPETITION CHALLENGED!
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Observe, W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince streets.
oct1 3m

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, IMPORTER of MOURNING GOODS, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning. Prices very reasonable.
N. B.—Ladies' own materials made to order. d17 3m

MUSIC.

WERNIG'S SERENADE AND QUADRILLE BAND.
BALLS, PARTIES AND SERENADES
Furnished with every variety of Music and any number of Pieces.
Apply to C. W. WERNIG,
6m No. 366 Broome street.

SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New York will be the first class steamship PRINCE ALBERT, Capt. NICHOLS, Commander, which sails on TUESDAY, Jan. 3, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30, including fare tickets to the principal cities on main railway routes of Great Britain and Ireland. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $50; Second, $30. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson street, and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of railways in Great Britian for $35, or from Galway for $30.
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
d17 3m ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.

STEINWAY & SONS,
82 and 84 Walker street, New York,
Manufacturer of
Gold Medal, Grand and Square PIANOS. Were always awarded the first premiums in competition with the best makers of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every instrument warranted for three years.
d10 3m

JOHN KAVANAGH,
Real Estate Agent and
Money Negotiator.
Fire and Life Insurance effected in the best Companies.
Rents and other Debts Collected.
No. 778 Sixth Avenue, between 45th and 46th streets, New York.
Office hours—8 to 18 A. M. and 5 to 8 P. M. an20 6m

DRY GOODS.

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, &c.—Consumers of RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm.

RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE, Agents,
No. 36 Church street,
oct29 3m Between Barclay street and Place.

PEREGO'S
SUPERIOR
SHIRTS AND HOSIERY
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
381 Broadway, cor. of White St.
AND
61 NASSAU STREET,
NEW YORK.
no12 3m

AT RETAIL,
BRIDAL WREATHS and VEILS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS and
COIFFURES.
At JAMES TUCKER'S,
Nos. 361 and 589 Broadway, three doors from Franklin street. no26 3m

C. HOLMES & CO.,
NO. 807 GRAND STREET, CORNER OF ALLEN
Importers, Jobbers and Retail Dealers in
DRY GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Which they offer for sale at the
Lowest Market Prices.
o15 3m

LORD & TAYLOR,
Having
Completed their large and desirable stock
OF
Fashionable Dry Goods,
ARE
Now offering bargains in fabrics of every description
for
FALL AND WINTER WEAR.
THE
ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS
Is particularly invited to
A full and elegant assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRESS SILKS, SHAWLS, and CLOAKS. Also, HOSIERY, FLANNELS, SHEETINGS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, GLOVES, CLOTHS, VESTINGS, CASSIMERES, CURTAIN MATERIALS, CARPETINGS, &c., &c., &c.
461 to 467 BROADWAY,
255 to 261 GRAND ST.,
se24 3m 47 & 49 CATHARINE ST.

GREAT BARGAINS IN RIBBONS.—M. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S immense and LARGELY INCREASING WHOLESALE BUSINESS renders imperative his removal to a larger house. With this view he has erected a large and beautiful store, No. 24 WALKER STREET, where he intends moving on the 1st of January, and relinquishing the retail trade entirely.

In the mean time his large and lately imported stock of RIBBONS will be sold at greatly reduced prices, as he is determined to sell all his present stock ere the 1st of January next.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.
LADIES, DO NOT FORGET THE NUMBER—387 BROADWAY.

N. B.—His endless variety of DRESS TRIMMINGS enables any one to make a selection, or match any article of dress, if it can be done in New York. se24 tf

LADIES, REMEMBER!—FALL GOODS in great variety just opened and now ready for inspection at the very popular up-town store of W. G. CAMPBELL, 178 3d avenue, between 17th and 18th streets. A beautiful assortment of Alexandre Kid Gloves for sale. Also, Campbell's Gem of Fashion Steel Spring Extension Skirt, and Dry Goods of every description at the very lowest prices. o29 3m

GREAT BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.
ON MONDAY, Dec. 12,
Will be offered at greatly reduced prices,
1,000 fine French Embroidered Collars at 50c., 75c. and $1
500 fine French Embroidered Collars at $1 25.
500 fine French Embroidered Collars at $1 50.
ALSO,
200 FINE FRENCH EMBROIDERED HDKFS AT $1 25 AND $1 50 EACH.
ALSO,
500 doz. Ladies plain Linen Hdkfs at $1 per dozen.,
WARRANTED ALL LINEN.
Also, a large assortment of
POINT LACE, HONITON AND MALTESE COLLARS, equally cheap at
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO'S.,
s24 3m No. 335 Broadway, cor. of Worth st.

FURS.

C. G. GUNTHER & SONS'
FURS.
AT THEIR WAREHOUSE,
NO. 46 MAIDEN LANE,
OFFER
Their Entire Stock for the Season
OF
MANUFACTURED FURS,
COMPRISING
All the Leading and Desirable Styles,
TOGETHER WITH ADDITIONAL NOVELTIES
IN
Ladies' Furs,
Gentlemen's Furs,
Children's Furs,
Fur Robes,
TO THE RETAIL TRADE,
AT THE
MOST DESIRABLE PRICES,
AND
Invite the Inspection of the Same.
C. G. GUNTHER & SONS,
NO. 46 MAIDEN LANE.
n26 td81

BOOKS.

JUST PUBLISHED, IN A NEAT AND attractive volume, price only 25 cents, (by mail, 40 cents,) the
METROPOLITAN CATHOLIC ALMANAC,
AND
LAITY'S DIRECTORY FOR THE UNITED STATES, With an Appendix, containing the Canadian Directory, &c.,
For 1860.
Recommendation of the Most Rev. the Archbishop of Baltimore.

Messrs. Murphy & Co. having undertaken the publication of the Metropolitan Catholic Almanac, at the instance of the late Provincial Council at Baltimore, I recommend the undertaking to the favor of the Prelates of the United States and of the Clergy and faithful, that the necessary information may be furnished them in due time, and that the work may meet with patronage.

†FRANCIS PATRICK,
Archbishop of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 15, 1859.

THE METROPOLITAN CATHOLIC ALMANAC AND LAITY'S DIRECTORY, is an authorized Catholic Annual, and as such is recommended to the Faithful of the United States. It contains reliable information concerning the state of Religion and its progress in our country, together with the most ample details of the Ecclesiastical affairs of the several Dioceses of the United States, Canada and the British Provinces, prepared and furnished for this work by the respective Prelates. The General Information is as full as is consistent with its character, rendering it a valuable book of reference for every Catholic family. The Ordo has been prepared with the greatest care, and will be found so complete as to present to the Clergy not only the various offices, but also the principal dates of the Martyrology.

Early orders from Booksellers and others respectfully solicited. JOHN MURPHY & CO., Publishers,
182 Baltimore street, Baltimore.

For sale at publishers' prices by P. Donohoe, Boston; D. & J. Sadlier & co.; P. O'Shea, New York; P. F. Cunningham; Downing & Dailey, Philadelphia; G. Quigley, Pittsburgh; J. P. Walsh, Kreuzburg and Nurre, Cincinnati; H. Kramer, Cleveland; P. Kocha, Chicago; Webb & Levering, Louisville; Thomas Duggan & Co., St. Louis; Thomas O'Donnell, New Orleans; D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal, Canada.

And by all Catholic Booksellers in the United States and Canada. d10 8t

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OUR MUSICAL FRIEND:
The Pioneer of Cheap Music in America.
12 pages usual full size weekly for 10 cents;
CONTAINING
MUSIC THAT IS POPULAR,
GOOD,
NOT DIFFICULT
ORIGINAL,
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SELECTED,
FOR THE VOICE,
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Each number contains from five to eight pieces. All the best composers of the country write for the FRIEND; everything that is new appears in it. A supply sufficient for the voices and piano of the home circle, at an insignificant cost, will be found in the Friend. Sent by mail for $5 00 a year, and in proportion for a shorter period.

Volume I and Volume II, comprising 17 Numbers, or 204 pages each, viz.: from No. 1 to 17, and No. 18 to 34, elegantly bound in cloth, gilt cases at $2 40 a-piece. Office, No. 107 Nassau street, New York.

C. B SEYMOUR & CO.,
Publishers and Proprietors.
N. B.—Removed from 13 Frankfort street.

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FUR DEPARTMENT—507 and 513 BROADWAY,
Ladies Furs of
SABLE, MINK, MARTEN,
ERMINE, SIBERIAN,
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Children's Furs.
BEAUTIFUL SETS OF
CAPES, MUFFS, AND CUFFS.
GENTS' FUR COLLARS;
GENTS' FUR GLOVES;
SLEIGH ROBES AND
TRAVELLING SHAWLS.
The best materials at the lowest prices. nov5 t

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN, AND HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY FURS.

F. W. LASAK & SON,
520 BROADWAY,
IMPORTERS and MANUFACTURERS
OF
ALL KINDS of FURS and SKINS,
Having manufactured an unusually large stock, and being anxious to reduce it during the coming season, offer to the public their entire assortment, consisting of
CLOAKS,
CARDINALS,
MANTILLAS,
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MUFFS,
CUFFS, &c., of
RUSSIAN
AND
HUDSON'S
BAY
SABLE,
ROYAL
ERMINE,
MINK,
STONE
MARTEN,
and other Furs. Also, a great variety of SLEIGH and CARRIAGE ROBES, FUR GLOVES, CAPS, &c.
at prices lower than any heretofore offered.
The above goods are of the latest and most approved style and pattern, and, being of our own importation and manufacture, are warranted superior in quality and workmanship, the manufacturing department being under the immediate supervision of the proprietors.
F. W. LASAK & SON,
520 BROADWAY,
Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel,
no12 8m (Late 19 John street.)

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

It is true that a want of knowledge may make one go against his own interests, which all will do that do not purchase their Furs at the Great Northern and Western Fur Trappers' Depot that has been located at

No. 9 BOWERY.

The experiment of starting a head-quarters where the hunters could send their choicest captures, thus affording Furs retaining the peculiar lustre found only in fresh Furs caught at proper seasons, was commenced two years since. So great an increase, through the recommendations of those who had bought, compelled the Manager to add the magnificent Sales Rooms now opening. The Agents have just returned with a splendid assortment of the choicest lot of Furs ever seen in New York. So hasten to the Northern and Western Fur Trappers' Depot. DRAKE, Manager,
oct1 3m No. 9 Bowery.

BONNET TRADE.

FALL AND WINTER

BONNETS.

WM. BROWN & CO.

Have now opened their beautiful assortment of Ladies' and Misses

Bonnets,

which, for richness of materials and elegance of style, cannot be surpassed.
NO. 608 BROADWAY,
Near St. Thomas' Church.
WM. BROWN, [oS 3m] A. M. STEWART.

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DUBLIN PORTER AND LONDONDERRY WHISKY.—The finest ever offered in this country. For sale in quantities to suit, by G. E. MENDUM, Broadway, corner of Cedar street.
ALSO,
GUINNESS' WORLD RENOWNED DUBLIN PORTER
On draught, only at MENDUM'S, Broadway, corner of Cedar street. Families supplied by the gallon. n19 3m

IRISH WHISKEY—POSITIVELY THE finest, oldest, and and highest cost brands in New York, viz.—Jamieson's, Powers', Mehan's. Sold pure at $2 per gallon, or 50 cents large bottle. Lochnagar, Ardbeg & Stewart's Scotch Whiskey; Bourbon Whiskey; very old Brandies; Osborn's Port, bottled in Oporto.
nov5 3m H. B. KIRK, 58 Fulton street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cash Capital $50,000.

TEAS, WINES, GROCERIES, AND PROVISIONS Cheap for Cash.—Important to Families. Hotel and Restaurant Proprietors, Country Merchants, and the public at large.—THOMAS E. AGNEW has the largest stock of choice Teas, Wines, Groceries, Flour and Provisions to be found in New York, at the lowest prices. He imports his own Groceries, and keeps FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS cash in his business, and is thereby enabled to undersell any man in New York. Call and see for yourselves. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods where you can get them cheapest and best. Just received:
500 bbls. New Orleans Molasses,
100 bbls. Stuarts Syrup.
200 bbls. No. 1 Family Mackerel.
1,000 chests and half-chests Green and Black Teas.
1,000 bbls choice brands Family Flour.
Goods delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge.
THOMAS E. AGNEW,
Importer, Grocer, Flour and Tea Dealer,
Nos. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray street, New York.
no12 3m

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.—The only establishment attended by M. VERGNES, the inventor of the cure of rheumatism, debility, mercurial diseases, &c.,
No. 119 Fourth Avenue, New York. no5 3m

FINANCIAL.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK—No. 51 CHAMBERS STREET.—This Institution has been established for the purpose of affording to Emigrants and others a SAFE PLACE of DEPOSIT for their FUNDS, to protect them from robbery and fraud.
It is conducted with the strictest economy; neither the Officers nor Trustees receive any compensation for their services. The entire profits belong to the depositors, to all be divided among them, having due regard to the safety of their funds.
The last dividend was six per cent. upon all sums of $500 and under, and will be continued or increased as the profits may justify.
Book open to receive deposits daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.

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MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures
EVERY KIND OF HUMOR,
from the worst Scrofula to a common Pimple.
Five to eight bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Kings Evil.
Six to eight bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Scurvy.
Three to six bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Erysipelas.
Two to five bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and breaking out on the head.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of rheumatism.
If proof is required to convince the readers of this paper of the good effect and excellency of this medicine, we refer to the following beautiful testimonials:

MR. KENNEDY—DEAR SIR: Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you that it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted with scrofula and other humors.
ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB,
Superioress St. Vincent's Asylum, Boston.

ANOTHER.

DEAR SIR: We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well. SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH,
Hamilton, C. W.
For sale by every druggist in the United States and British Provinces. mh12 1y

THE ONLY ARTICLE UNRIVALLED in Market, with immense Home and European Demand.—The reason why is that, by Nature's own process, it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes grey, stops the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied upon to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; makes it soft, glossy, healthy and beautiful, and if used by the young two or three times a week it will never fall or become grey. Then, reader, read the following and judge for yourself:

NEW YORK, Jan. 8, 1858.

Messrs. O. J. WOOD & Co.—Gentlemen: Having heard a great deal about Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite grey, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudice which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article to test it for myself.
The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as grey as I was, for such they may be pleased, without any reason for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your Restorative a trial till they have further proof—and the best proof being ocular demonstration—I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment every day.
My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance, having by your Restorative lost dandruff and much more healthy looking. I am yours, respectfully,
HENRY JENKINS.
Cor. Columbia and Carroll streets, Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.

Prof. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks, and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing, after having used all other remedies known to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.
You can publish this if you think proper.
Yours, &c., S. W. MIDDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1857.

Prof. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front and also the back part of my head is now lost its covering—was, in fact, BALD. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the bald is receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation I can induce many others to try it. Yours, respectfully,
D. R. THOMAS, M. D., No. 464 Vine street.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3. O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors,
No. 312 Broadway, New York (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment),
And No. 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.
And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. s3 3m

SAVAGE & BROTHER, PLUMBERS, No. 669 Sixth avenue New York, and No. 206 Fulton avenue Brooklyn. Water introduced into houses at the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to. (oct22 3m) ARTHUR & PATRICK SAVAGE.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY—Office removed from 177 West st., corner of Warren, to wharf foot of Canal street
REGULAR THROUGH LINE TO
SAN FRANCISCO,
Via Panama Railroad,
and connecting only with steamers Golden Gate, Golden Age, John L. Stephens, and Sonora,
of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.
The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the 5th and 20th of each month, from foot of Canal street, North river.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons of freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight apply at the office of the company, No. 88 Wall street,
For passage apply at the only office of the companies, on the wharf foot of Canal street, to
oct2 3m WILLIAM H. WICKHAM.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, and GLASGOW, calling at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland, to land and embark passengers and despatches.—The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company's splendid Clyde-built Iron Screw Steamships are intended to sail as follows:
FROM NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL.
EDINBURGH.....Saturday, Dec. 17
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, Dec. 31
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, Jan. 14
And each alternate Saturday at noon, from Pier No. 44, N. R.
FROM NEW YORK FOR GLASGOW.
KANGAROO.....Saturday, Jan. 7
And each month in winter, and each alternate Saturday in Summer, from Pier 44, N. R.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin to Queenstown, Liverpool, or Glasgow.....$75
Cabin to London (via Liverpool).....80
Third Class to Queenstown, Liverpool, Glasgow..... 30
Third Class to London..... 33
Third Class return tickets, available for six months from Liverpool or Queenstown..... 60
Passengers forwarded to Havre, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen and Antwerp at through rates.
Certificates of passage issued from Liverpool and Glasgow to New York.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are constructed with water-tight compartments, and carry experienced surgeons.
For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company. JOHN G. DALE,
15 Broadway, New York, Agent.
In Liverpool to WM. INMAN, Tower Buildings.
In Glasgow to WM. INMAN, 15 Dixon street.
o15 3m

FOR HAVANA.
QUAKER CITY LINE.
Carrying the United States Mails, and leaving each port every twenty days.
The new, fast, and double-engine Steamship
YORKTOWN,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander,
Will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on
Monday, December 5,
At two o'clock P. M., from pier 45 North River. Her next trip will be made December 5th and 26th.
The YORKTOWN is a new ship of 1,800 tons burthen, and well tested for both strength and speed. Her accommodations are unequalled.
First cabin.....$60.
Second cabin..... 35.
For freight or passage, apply to
HARGOUS & CO.,
no12 tf 38 South street.

OLD BLACK BALL LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

ROCHE, BROTHERS & COFFEY, AGENTS,
No. 69 South street, New York.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1859.
Persons desirous of sending for their friends now residing in the Old Country, can make the necessary arrangments with the subscribers, and have them brought out by the "BLACK BALL, OR OLD LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS," sailing from Liverpool punctually on the 1st and 16th of each month, or by first class American ships weekly.
Should those sent for decline coming out, the money will be returned to the parties here, on producing the Packet Certificate and the receipt.
The "Black Ball, or Old Line of Liverpool Packets," comprise the following magnificent and fast sailing ships:

Harvest Queen (new,)	Columbia,
Isaac Webb (new,)	Fidelia,
Great Western,	Manhattan,
New Ship,	Yorkshire,
James Foster (new,)	Capt. S. W. Peabody.
Neptune (new,)	Capt. J. W. Porter.

Provisions of the best quality are provided for the passengers, and served out at the rate per week of 1¼ lbs. beef, 1 lb. pork, 2 lbs. bread, 1 lb. flour, 1½ lbs. rice, 1½ lbs. peas or beans, 1½ lbs. oatmeal, 2 lbs. potatoes, 1 lb. sugar, and 2 oz. tea, for each adult passenger.
We issue drafts at sight for any amount on the Royal Bank of Ireland, payable in gold in all the towns and cities in Great Britain and Ireland, free of discount.
Apply, or address (if by letter enclosing a postage stamp) ROCHE, BROTHERS & COFFEY,
No. 69 South street, corner of Pine, N. Y.
AGENTS.
Boston, Mass.—Patrick Donahoe.
Cincinnati, Ohio—W. B. Barry & Co.
Lowell, Mass.—P. Sheahan.
New Haven, Conn.—P. Morrissey. 26f1y

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer ARAGO, ——, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach street. This ship has five water-tight bulkheads, and is lighted by the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured
Price of Passage in Second Cabin, $80 and $60.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For Freight or Passage apply to
E. K. COLLINS & BRO., Agent, No. 7 Broadway
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb 4. jy30 6m

TAPSCOTT'S LINE—LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, sailing every five days.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter, inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., 86 South street, New York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO, Liverpool.
jy30 6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES
AT REDUCED PRICES.

"These Machines, unlike all others, require no fastening of threads at the end of the seam. We endeavored to pull the seam apart, but, unless the cloth gave way, we found it impossible. We commend their claims to our lady readers. [Philadelphia Catholic Herald.
Offices, No. 495 Broadway, New York; No. 18 Summer street, Boston; No. 730 Chestnut street, Philadelphia; No. 181 Baltimore street, Baltimore; No. 58 West Fourth street, Cincinnati.
Send for a Circular. an27 1y

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES are now being published by HARPER & MASON, at Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau street, New York.
This is unquestionably the best edition ever published in this or any other country.
THIRTY-TWO NUMBERS
Will complete the work. Each part will contain a beautiful title page, with an appropriate design, a characteristic steel engraving, and twelve pages of music printed on splendid music paper manufactured expressly for the Melodies.
AGENTS WANTED
To sell the above work, and as liberal arrangements will be made with the right sort of men, none but those who can give satisfactory references need apply.
nov5 3m

EL NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA YORK, A SPANISH-AMERICAN JOURNAL.
This paper has been started under the auspices of the Spanish-American Ministers in this country, for the purpose of filling a want that has long been felt to exist—that of a popular Spanish Journal, which should be at once a medium of news and business of intelligence between the United States and the Republics of Spanish origin on this continent.
EL NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA YORK is published on the mornings of the 2d, 9th, 12th, 17th, 23th, and 27th of each month (except when those days fall on Sunday, when it is published on the succeeding day), in order to correspond with the departure of the steamers for Spanish America and the Antilles.
It affords to the Spanish-American residents and visiters in this country, through its news and advertising columns, an accessible and ready acquaintance with the multiform branches of American industry and trade.
To business men it presents an excellent medium for bringing their business before the large and constantly increasing number of Spanish-America purchasers here and at home; and to persons having correspondents in those countries it offers an effectious and economical means of remitting frequent and reliable intelligence to them.
PRICES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
(Cash in Advance.)
FOR THE UNITED STATES.
To subscribers in New York, delivered by carrier free of charge. To those out of the city, sent by mail, postage to be paid by the subscriber.

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For the Newspaper complete.....	$8 00	$4 50	$2 50
For the Semi-monthly edition only.	4 00	2 50	1 25

Advertisements translated free of charge.
oct1 tf Office 24 Ann street, New York.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.—Application for the admission of children to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums, and for the withdrawal or binding out of children, are to be governed by the following regulations, which have been adopted by the Committee on Admission and Binding:
1. No applications for admission will be entertained by the Committee unless accompanied by a written recommendation from some reliable person, and from the pastor of a church in the parish in which the applicant resides, the latter recommendation being indispensable.
2. Every application must be in writing, and state name of child, age, whether orphan or half orphan, names of parents, place of birth of child, and parents' residence, and must be presented at the Asylum in Prince street.
3. Applications in accordance with the above will be considered by the Committee at their semi-monthly meetings, which take place at the Asylum in Prince street, on the second and last Wednesday of every month at 7 o'clock P. M.
4. Orders for admission will be issued by the Chairman on the day after the meeting at which the application has been approved, and are subject to the medical examination to said order.
5. The number of half orphans that may be admitted in either asylum be restricted to the Board of Managers to a certain number, which the Committee on Admissions and Binding are not allowed to exceed. The surviving parent of any half orphan admitted will be required to sign an agreement expressing the conditions upon which said half orphan is admitted.
6. No orphan can be withdrawn by a relative, unless after approval by the Committee, to whom an application therefor must have been previously addressed, and who will require relative so applying to qualify as guardian according to law.
7. Applications for binding out are to be left at the Asylum in Prince street, and will be acted upon at the time above specified, and in cases of emergency, by the Chairman, during the recess.
8. Children that have left, or been withdrawn from the asylums, cannot be re-admitted.
9. Any further information can be obtained from the Committee, to whom all communications must be addressed at the Asylum in Prince street.
JAMES R. NICHOLSON,
Chairman of Committee

CHARLES TOAL, THOMAS REILLY, L. B. BINSSE, L. J. WHITE,	Members of Committee.

L. B. BINSSE, Secretary. mh12

JOHN BOWES, MANUFACTURER of Plain and Ornamental IRON RAILING,
Balcony, Verandah, Iron Shutters, Vault Doors, Iron Columns, Vault-beams, Girders, and all kinds of Iron Work in general.
All orders executed at the shortest notice.
478 Houston street, one door from Bowery, New York.
jy16 1y

COAL! COAL! COAL!
EDWARD J. MOORE having recently purchased the old and well-established Coal Yard N. W. corner of 26th st. and 10th av., will keep constantly on hand a superior quality of Red and White Ash Coal from the most approved mines. Lehigh Lump Coal for foundry purposes Also, Cumberland Coal for blacksmiths' use, which he will sell at the lowest market prices. o29 3m

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL, UNDER the charge of the SISTERS OF CHARITY, West Eleventh street, near the Seventh avenue. sep8 6m

STEPHEN PHILBIN,
GAS FITTING AND FIXTURE WAREROOMS,
No. 707 Broadway, connecting with
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT
26f1y No. 381 Fourth street.

INSURANCE.

THE NEW YORK BOWERY FIRE Insurance Company,—Office, No. 124 Bowery, corner of Grand street. Capital, $300,000. Continues to insure dwelling houses and furniture, store-houses and merchandise, and every other description of personal property, against loss and damage by fire, upon terms as favorable as any similar institution. Having a large surplus fund, which, with their capital, being safely and profitably invested, enables them to afford "reliable security" on all policies they issue.
Business hours from 8 A. M. till sun-setting.
Orders through the Post-Office will receive immediate attention.
WILLIAM HIBBARD, President.
G. G. TAYLOR, Secretary.
WILLIAM M. MAILLER, Surveyor. sep10 3m

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
Office, No. 6 Broad street, New York. This Company Insures all kinds of buildings, household furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and other property, against loss by fire.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.
HENRY QUACKENBOS, Secretary. 12? 1y

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WM. WILSON,
No. 71 LIBERTY STREET,
Importer and dealer in
WINES, BRANDIES, CIGARS, &c.
Country and family orders supplied. au27 3m

P. MULVIHILL, IMPORTER, 302 PEARL STREET, New York, offers for sale from the United States Bonded Warehouse: Brandies—Cognac, Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pellevoisin, A. Seignette and A. Rasteau. Gins—Double Swan, Palm Tree, Crown, Star, Castle, and other favorite brands. Rums—Jamaica and St. Croix. Whiskey—Wise's, Cork, Irish Malt, and several brands of old Scotch Malt. Wines—Madeira, Sherry, Port, &c. jy2 1y

LOOKING-GLASSES, ETC.

LOOKING-GLASSES.

PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES,
GILT MOULDINGS,
GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS,
CORDS and TASSELS, etc., etc.,
WINDOW CORNICES,
ENGLISH, FRENCH and AMERICAN ENGRAVINGS, at wholesale and retail.
MIRRORS for Private Parlors, Hotels and Steamboats, on hand and made to order.
JOHN S. WILLARD, Manufacturer,
no5 3m 209 Canal street, late 440 Pearl street.

REMOVAL.—PHŒNIX LOOKING-Glass and Picture Frame Manufacturer, removed from Nos. 388, 390, and 392 Greenwich street, corner of Beach, to No. 221 East Twenty-third street, near First avenue. Office No. 215 Centre street, New York.
feb5 1y HORACE V. SIGLER, Agent.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S PATENT BILLIARD TABLES.
MANUFACTORY & WAREROOMS
635 637 639 CROSBY ST NEW YORK.
oct29 3m

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE MANUFACTORY OF IMPROVED STYLES.—Teachers' Desks, Tables, Bookcases, Settees for Lecture Rooms and Sabbath Schools, with revolving backs; Slate (substitute for blackboard) of any dimension; Crayon, white and colored; Blackboard Cleaners, Ink Wells, &c., Office and Bank Desks made to order. Catalogues sent on application. R. PATON, 24 Grove-st., New York,
o29 3m near Bleecker.

IRON BEDSTEADS FOR ORPHAN Asylums, Colleges and Religious Institutions. Reference given to the Catholic Orphan Asylums of New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, &c., which are furnished with my Bedsteads, Bedsteads, Cots, Stools and Iron Furniture generally made for the trade.
sep17 6m JAMES SCOTT, 167 Centre st., cor. Canal

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of execution to me directed and delivered, I will expose to sale at public vendue on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of December, 1859, at 12 o'clock noon, at the vestibule of the City Hall, all the right, title and interest of MARTIN LYNCH, which he had on the 4th day of February, 1857, or at any time afterward, of, in and to the following described property, to wit: All those two certain lots of land situate in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, viz: That certain lot known upon the map of lands made by George B. Smith for the heirs of Mary Clarke, deceased, by the number 182, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-sixth street, distant 275 feet easterly from the southeast corner of Twenty-sixth street and Tenth avenue; thence easterly along said southerly side twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Tenth avenue 98 feet nine inches; thence westerly twenty-five feet; thence northerly, parallel with Tenth avenue, 98 feet 9 inches to the place of beginning. Also, that certain other lot beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-sixth street, distant 250 feet and 2 inches easterly from the southeast corner of Twenty-sixth street and Eighth avenue; thence southerly on a parallel with Eighth avenue part of the way through the center of a party wall, 98 feet 9 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Twenty-sixth street, 21 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Eighth avenue, part of the way through the center of a party wall, 98 feet 9 inches, to the southerly side of Twenty-sixth street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Twenty-sixth street 21 feet to the beginning, together with the right of drainage over the lot adjoining on the west, as the same now exists.—Dated New York, Nov. 14, 1859. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Deputy Sheriff. n19 6t

POWER & DRADDY'S MONUMENTAL WORKS,
192, 194, and 196 East Twenty-third street,
NEW YORK.
Monuments, Tombs, Mural Tablets, Headstones and Baptismal Fonts.
Persons who may have occasion to employ the Sculptor's services are respectfully invited to view the Monuments executed by us, and erected in the Cavary and Holy Cross Cemeteries. nov19 3m

STAINED GLASS.—HENRY SHARP, Glass Stainer, Enamueller and Embosser, No. 216 Sixth Avenue, New York. my7 1y

PIANO FORTES.

A. H. GALE & Co., PIANO FORTES. MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS, No. 105, 107, 109, 111 & 113 EAST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR THIRD AVENUE.

A. H. GALE & CO., take pleasure in inviting the attention of Artists, Amateurs, and the public generally, to their

NEW SCALE PIANO FORT,

just introduced. The growing desire for a square Piano Forte that shall approach the Grand in volume of sound, and, at the same time, avoid the ungainly appearance of that three cornered instrument, directed our energies to the production of such a desideratum. Our toil is rewarded, and we submit the result without fear of competition.
We are permitted to refer to the several Catholic Institutions of Maryland, Missouri, Louisiana and St. Johns, N. B., whose patronage they have enjoyed, and where their Pianos have been in use.
☞ Our Pianos are all guaranteed to give entire satisfaction, whether ordered from us direct or sold by any of our agents throughout the country; and we solicit a continuance of that patronage which we have enjoyed for the last twenty-five years. nov26 3m

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, New York.
Each Piano is made under the subscriber's personal supervision, warranted of the best material and workmanship, unsurpassed in touch and tone, and sold at the lowest manufacturer's price. Those Pianos have met with the most liberal patronage at the Academy of Mt. St. Vincent, St. Mary's, St. Lawrence, N. Y. Sisters of Mercy, St. Helena, Ark., Monastery of Visitation, Mobile, Ala., Academy of St. Michaels, La.; the Rev. Bishop Byrne; also, Dr. Pise, D. D., Brooklyn, &c. &c.
oct29 3m

CHICKERING & SONS, Manufacturers of GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New York.
PIANOS MADE TO ORDER,
TO SUIT ANY STYLE OF FURNITURE.
Messrs. C. & Sons have been awarded
THIRTY-FIVE PRIZE MEDALS
for the superiority of their manufacture, exhibited by them at the different Fairs in this country and in London during the past thirty-five years.
Also, for sale, at wholesale and retail,
MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, ORGAN MELODEONS and ORGAN HARMONIUMS,
for Parlors, Churches, Vestries and Lodges.
Grand and Square Pianos to Rent.
Warerooms in Boston, Tremont street. Warerooms in Philadelphia, No. 1,307 Chestnut street. oct29 3m

HARPS.

J. F. BROWNE & CO.,
HARP MAKERS,
WAREROOMS, No. 709 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
Music Strings and every requisite for the Harp.
Description and Prices forwarded by mail. jy30 6m

R. & L. LEWIS,
HARP MAKERS,
WAREROOMS, NO. 554 BROADWAY.
Strings of the best quality, and every requisite for the Harp.
DOUBLE ACTION HARPS from $300 up. o29 3m

ORGANS.

ORGANS.—JARDINE & SON, ORGAN BUILDERS, No. 100 White street, New York.
REFERENCES.
Right Rev. Bishop Portier, Mobile.
Right. Rev. Bishop O'Connor, Pittsburgh.
Right Rev. Bishop Gresbriand, Burlington.
Right Rev. Bishop Bacon, Portland.
Right Rev. Bishop McCloskey, Albany, &c., &c.
oct29 3m

CHURCH ORGANS.—HENRY ERBEN, Organ Manufacturer, keeps constantly on hand CHURCH AND PARLOR ORGANS.
For particulars as to size, price, &c., inquire at the manufactory, 172 Centre street, New York. 26? 1y

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS MURPHY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of James W. White, No. 51 Liberty street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of November, 1859. JAMES KEANE,
n8 3m Executor.

TOBACCO.

JULIAN ALLEN'S CELEBRATED Granulated Smoking TOBACCO is, without exception, the finest article in this or any other country. Also, Pulaski and Bobby Burns SNUFFS. Copyright of the above secured in the United States, 28 years. For sale by all first class Tobacconists, Druggists and Grocers. Retail 10 cents per paper, about fifty pipes in it, and every pipe as good as a Havana cigar.
Depot. 150 Water street, New York. ja29 1y

THE VIRGINIA TOBACCO AGENCY
ESTABLISHED IN 1836.
CHARLES M. CONNOLLY & CO.,
No. 45 Water street, New York,
Commission Merchants and Agents for the sale of Manufactured and Leaf Tobacco, solely on Commission.
oct22 3m

UNDERTAKERS.

WILLIAM T. A. HART, SEXTON AND FURNISHING UNDERTAKER, Coffin Warerooms, No. 45 Bowery.
Livery Stables, No. 235 Bowery.
All orders punctually attended to, day or night. au6 6m

JAMES DOWD, Sexton of St. Francis Xavier Church, and Undertaker, No. 119 Eighteenth street, corner Seventh avenue, New York. au6 6m

WANTS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS.—A young lady is desirous of obtaining a situation as Governess in a private family, or as companion to a lady. She has a thorough knowledge of French, English and Music, and can give the best references. All communications should be addressed to A. T. W., office of The Metropolitan Record. no12 tf

STOVES.

THE ALBANIAN

THE ONLY PERFECT

Heating Stove in the World.

FIRST PREMIUM AT UNITED STATES FAIR, RICHMOND.
FIRST PREMIUM AT NEW YORK STATE FAIR, SYRACUSE.
FIRST PREMIUM AT ALBANY COUNTY FAIR, ALBANY.

This Original Smoke and Gas-Burner, for heating Parlors, Halls, Offices, School Rooms, Churches, &c., is the most extraordinary

Generator and Radiator of Heat

AND

ECONOMIZER OF COAL

EVER INVENTED.

50 PER CENT SAVED IN FUEL, and Double the amount of Heat radiated by any other Stove.

Its operation is perfect for all varieties of hard and soft Coal.

EVERY STOVE WARRANTED.

Six Sizes of the Stove are made.

100 certificates from last year's purchasers.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT
for the
ALBANIAN
at the
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS,
522 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
oct1 3m NEW YORK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
JOHN MILHAU & SON,
(Established by John Milhau in 1818.)
183 BROADWAY.
Best COD LIVER OIL, warranted Fresh and Pure.
"AGUE MIXTURE" for the cure, and "ELIXIR OF CALISAYA BARK" for the prevention of fever.
All orders containing a remittance faithfully attended to.
oct1 3m

IRISH EMIGRANT SOCIETY—OFFICE No. 51 Chambers street, New York. In consequence of the great number of complaints which have for a long time been made by Immigrants, of frauds committed upon them in the sending of money to their friends in Ireland, and to aid and protect the Emigrant, the Irish Emigrant Society established a fund, deposited in the Bank of Ireland, upon which they draw drafts, payable at sight, at any of the branches of the Bank.
Persons residing out of the city, by enclosing in a letter (a check, if possible—if not, by bank bills current in N. Y.,) the sum they wish forwarded, with the plainly written direction to whom, and where it is to be paid, will have the same remitted.
There is this great advantage in purchasing the Society's drafts—that the Bank has a branch in each of the principal towns in Ireland, and thus the losses by discount and otherwise are avoided.
The Society will be thankful for all early and circumstantial information of any fraud, imposition or outrage, committed on Emigrants, and will endeavor speedily to apply a remedy.
ANDREW CARRIGAN, President.
JOHN MANNING, ROBERT J. DILLON, JOSEPH STUART, } Vice-Presidents.
JAMES STUART, Treasurer.
EDWARD C. DONNELLY, Corresponding Secretary.
PETER CREAGH, Recording Secretary.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Felix Ingoldsby, John Nicholson, William Redmond
William Watson, Hugh Kelly, James Olwell.
John Manning, Cornel H. Sheehan, Daniel Devlin,
Terence Donnelly, Romaine Dillon, John McMenomy.
jy23 6m

"ENDORSED BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS.—The greatest remedy known for
DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHŒA,
DEBILITY, HEARTBURN,
BILLIOUSNESS, JAUNDICE,
LIVER COMPLAINT, BLOOD DISEASES,
&c., &c., &c., is
DR. BRUNON'S BITTERS.
Also, as a prophylactic against
FEVER AND AGUE, CHOLERA, SUMMER COMPLAINTS, &c.
This remedy has a very pleasant taste, and will be taken as readily by children as by adults. The afflicted are invited to try it.
PINT BOTTLES—PRICE 50 CENTS.
Send for circular giving full particulars. Address
C. CRUGER, Sole Agent,
No. 742 Broadway, New York.
Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere. my28 1y

THE TOILET.

BEAUTIFUL! BEAUTIFUL!
BEAUTIFUL! BEAUTIFUL!
ELEGANT! ELEGANT! ELEGANT!
ELEGANT! ELEGANT! ELEGANT!
ELEGANT! ELEGANT! ELEGANT!
THE HAIR! THE HAIR! THE HAIR!
THE HAIR! THE HAIR! THE HAIR!
THE HAIR! THE HAIR! THE HAIR!
A NEW DISCOVERY!
A NEW DISCOVERY!
A NEW DISCOVERY!
SOFT FRENCH TALLOW!
SOFT FRENCH TALLOW!
SOFT FRENCH TALLOW!
FOR BEAUTIFYING, PUFFING, CURLING,
FOR BEAUTIFYING, PUFFING, CURLING,
FOR BEAUTIFYING, PUFFING, CURLING,
DRESSING, SOFTENING, SMOOTHING, GLOSSING
DRESSING, SOFTENING, SMOOTHING, GLOSSING
DRESSING, SOFTENING, SMOOTHING, GLOSSING
LAYING AND SETTING THE HAIR.
LAYING AND SETTING THE HAIR.
LAYING AND SETTING THE HAIR.
IMPARTS A SILKY GLOSS AND SOFTNESS,
IMPARTS A SILKY GLOSS AND SOFTNESS,
IMPARTS A SILKY GLOSS AND SOFTNESS,
AND AT THE SAME TIME STIFFNESS.
AND AT THE SAME TIME STIFFNESS.
AND AT THE SAME TIME STIFFNESS.
AS YOU DRESS THE HAIR, SO IT REMAINS.
AS YOU DRESS THE HAIR, SO IT REMAINS.
AS YOU DRESS THE HAIR, SO IT REMAINS.
TRY IT, AND THEN JUDGE.
TRY IT, AND THEN JUDGE.
TRY IT, AND THEN JUDGE.
IT'S THE BEAU IDEAL OF THE TOILET;
IT'S THE BEAU IDEAL OF THE TOILET;
IT'S THE BEAU IDEAL OF THE TOILET;
A PERFECT GEM! A PERFECT GEM!
A PERFECT GEM! A PERFECT GEM!
A PERFECT GEM! A PERFECT GEM!
FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S USE;
FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S USE;
FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S USE;
FOR BEAUTY, FASHION, RESPECTABILITY.
FOR BEAUTY, FASHION, RESPECTABILITY.
FOR BEAUTY, FASHION, RESPECTABILITY.
THE TOILET—THE TOILET—THE TOILET!
THE TOILET—THE TOILET—THE TOILET!
THE TOILET—THE TOILET—THE TOILET!
IT'S A FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE;
IT'S A FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE;
IT'S A FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE;
DELIGHTFUL—DELIGHTFUL!
DELIGHTFUL—DELIGHTFUL!
DELIGHTFUL—DELIGHTFUL!
IT SHOULD BE IN EVERY FAMILY;
IT SHOULD BE IN EVERY FAMILY;
IT SHOULD BE IN EVERY FAMILY;
IT'S THE BEST PREPARATION
IT'S THE BEST PREPARATION
IT'S THE BEST PREPARATION
FOR THE HAIR—FOR THE HAIR
FOR THE HAIR—FOR THE HAIR
IN THE WORLD
IN THE WORLD
IN THE WORLD
IN THE WORLD
IN THE WORLD
IN THE WORLD
Address MRS. ISABEL SCIPLE. Depot—No. 23 Ann street, near Astor House, N. Y. Price 50 cts. per box—sent by Express. oc29 1y

CLOTHING.

NEW
Merchant Tailoring Establishment,
No. 498
BROADWAY,
Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE citizens of New York, and visiters from the South and elsewhere, are respectfully invited to our
NEW CUSTOM TRADE
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 498 Broadway,
Where we have recently opened a large and elegant stock of the best goods for every article of dress worn by gentlemen.
We have unsurpassed facilities for carrying on the Tailoring Business in all its branches. Our Fashions are in accordance with the latest received advices from the most eminent European Costumers, our stock of goods extensive and beautiful, comprising the newest patterns and fabrics, and our workmen the best that can be obtained. No expense or pains will be spared to make our establishment equal, if not superior, to any in the trade.
Our prices will be found, in consideration of the quality of our goods, to be very moderate.
Particular attention will be given to the wants of the clerical and other professions. The experience of years has qualified us to comprehend and satisfy the widest diversity of tastes and interests.
We would therefore respectfully solicit a call.
S. ACKER, Cutter. WM. OSCAR BAETON.
(oct1 6m)

S. HATFIELD'S
New Styles of Superior
MADE CLOTHING ARE NOW READY
Custom Department, No. 1 Barclay Street, 259 Broadway,
sep24 3m

GODFREY ERMEN'S PATENT DIAMOND SPOOL COTTON.
We invite the attention of the trade to the above-mentioned
SPOOL COTTON,
Which, in regard to strength, smoothness and elasticity, cannot be surpassed, if equalled, by any other Thread.
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